

THE
K E Y
O F
H I S T O R Y;
OR,

A most Methodical Abridgement
of the four chief Monarchies,
BABYLON, **GREECE**, and
PERSIA, **ROME**.

Being a general and compendious
Chronicle from the Flood.

Digested into three Books.

Whereunto is added a marginal Chrono-
logie of every Roman Emperours Reign, and
of all the most memorable persons and accidents.

TOGETHER,
With brief Illustrations upon the most obscure
Names, Places, and Offices.

The fourth Edition.

Written by that excellent and most learned man,
JOHN SLEIDAN.

LONDON,
Printed for WILLIAM SHEARS, at
the sign of the Bible in Covent garden.
1661.

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THE
TRANSLATOR
To the indifferent
READER.

HE praise of History in general, or this General History, being but tralatitions; especially both speaking their own worth, may be my Apology for both; either to excuse me from the usuall Encomiums in the Preface to most Histories, or dismiss me with *Salust's* speech, concerning *Carthage*. 'Tis better to speak nothing, then not to speak home. For the

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first thereof, Cicero's five most significant, and severally volum'd worthy *Epithites*, shall suffice: History is *Times evidence*, *Antiquities Herald*, *Truths Light*, *Memories life* and *Lifes Mistress*: And for the other, (this Chronical History following) besides the Authors own admired and approved knowledge in History, the large Commentaries, and explication of the original Authors, set forth by the accurate investigation of two reverend Divines, and a famous Poet, warrant it. His main drift, as thou mayest easily perceive, was to be succinct and close, but withall perspicuous; by which he hath made himself the Prince of *Epitomists*: and by his transcendent

to the Reader.

scendent delineation of the four chief Monarchies, chief Monarch of all Historians in this kind: For he hath attained to such a height of perfection, that as *Polybius* would have it, a man may at the first view, behold the whole body of History, and every member so pourtrayed to the life, that scarce any man of eminencie, or act of excellencie; either in Church or Common-wealth, is omitted: being withall so exactly and methodically coucht together, that thy eye may run in a line, from the beginning to the end. He hath made it a common Key to every door, and a little Persp^cill to carry thy sight all the world over: the Work it self, being the very marrow and quintessence

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(pardon the metaphors) of all Historie. The consideration hereof invited me (one most unsit) to adventure the transplantation of this precious exotick root, into our own soil. Wherein my care to the Author's meaning was religi-
ous, which (as I supposed,) would be the chiefeſt thing aimed at; especially in an old man's last work (for he ended this book and his life both in one year) where we must not look for a Panegyrical style, or or loſty words (which I might have perform'd, and perhaps with more ease) but, as it is a plain, ſacile, and methodi-
call narration best ſuſting with the tender capacity of younger incipients, for whom the Au-
thor intending it; well know-
ing

to the Reader.

ing that oftentimes young wits dote more upon frothy words, then ſolid matter. Plainneſſe is my ambition, else needed not these little marginal illustrations onely to ſatisfie a mere English Reader; in ſome places (if thou conſiderest not my rea-
ſons) I may ſeem to ſwerve from the Authors meaning.

As in the word *Cæſar*, which the Author uses for Emperour, almost throughout the Book. But after *Nero* I call them all Emperours (on-
ly for more plainneſſe) be-
cause the line of the *Cæſars* was extin&t in him.

France I call *Gallia*, till a-
bout *Honorius* his time, when
(after the French *Germanus* had
ſeated themſelves there) it fell

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into their name. I have taken the same course too, touching other Countries and Cities, till they changed their names: except such, as still (with very little alteration of the ancient idiomes) retained their names, as *Vesontio*, now *Besançon*; *Suessons*, now *Soissons*, &c. Some may think, that *Iulius Cæsar* would have sounded better then *Caius Cæsar* (by which name the Author calls him in every place) because that compellation is more commonly known: but questionless: the Author's meaning therin, was to avoid all doubts; for we read of more of the *Cæsars* besides him, that had the *nomen Iulius*, as *Lucius Iulius Cæsar*, and *Sextus Iulius Cæsar*, but never any

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any other called *Caius*, that ever I heard of.

For my well-meaning presumption, in adding the times of each more memorable accident, and of the several reigns of all the Emperours; I hope I shall find pardon, sith it may serve for a little Chronology.

Though I cannot be so ambitious to desire a freedome from every open mouthed *Ardelio*, when the best deserving men could never yet obtain it; yet I both wish and intreat, that every indifferent eye would make a charitable construction of (if I may so call them) my good endeavours, ballancing all venial errours, with my young experience, and inconvenience of study, and to ac-

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cept of the Diamond, though
not set in it's deserved foil;
the one may encourage, the
other cannot daunt me, for I
have set up my resolution, in
old *Mimnermus* his Distich;

[1.]

Oblectes animum, plebs est ignorans
legendo,
Ille bene de te dicit, & ille male.

Farewell.

To the most illustrious Prince,
E B E R A R D,
Duke of Wittenberg, and Leck,
Count in Mumpelgart,
JOHN SLEIDAN
Witheth all health, &c.



Literature being the greatest ornament of your dignity (Prince Eberard) though it be but indifferent; yet that especially, which comprehends in it the Acts of all ages, suits best to your Condition: And amongst us that profess the name of Christ, the holy Scriptures challenge the highest place in this kind, which both set forth the original of man-kind, shew us Gods will, and afford us many examples, both of his mercy and wrath,

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wrath. Next to them we ought to know, what is delivered to memory concerning other Nations. For scarce can that accident happen, whereof there is not some Pattern extant, and in former times practised. In which behalfe, those that govern a Commonwealth, have an exceeding great help and fartherance, if they neglect not this kind of learning. Now that way is most commodious, which divides the whole course of this world into four Monarchies. As concerning the first of them, we want books necessary, having, besides the Scripture, almost nothing credit-worthy, or whereupon we may rely. That age questionless was altogether heroical & most illustrious for surpassing & memorable exploits. But what part thereof
came

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came to our hands? Semiramis, Babylon, and Sardanapalus are memorized, and almost nothing else. But for that dreadfull, and never yet parallel'd, terrible, and dire spectacle seen in any one man, which Nabuchadonozer relates of himself, as Daniel hath it; who ever toucht upon it? that a King of such puissance, should be brutified, cast out of his Kingdome, banished from his ancient habitation, thrust out of doors, excluded from all humane society, have his nature metamorphosed, and feed with other bruit beasts, and be quite degenerated into a beast. This is there related plainly; but with what astonishment think we, were they stricken that beheld th lamentable example of Gods Majesty and fury? Therefore I have briefly

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briefly run over the Assyrian or Babylonian Monarchy, because it must be wholly bounded within compass of holy Scriptures; but the other three that follow are very famous by many Authors works; especially the Greek and Roman. Amongst which writers, those (of the Greeks) challenge the first rank, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon and Polybius: for those other that Cicero mentions, Pherecydes, Hellanicus, Acusilas, Phyllistus, Agathocles, Theopompus, Ephorus, Callisthenes, Timæus, Clitarctus, Silenus, are lost: as also those Latines that wrote the ancient Roman History, whom the same Cicero nominates, viz. the Pontifices Annals, Fabius Pictor, Marcus Porcius Cato, Lucius Piso, Cælius

Antipater,

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Antipater, Caius Vannius, Vennonius, Clodius, Asilo, Accius, Lucius Sisenna. And those indeed were the Authors, out of whom, Titus Livius, who is better half dismembered; and before him, Sallust imperfect also, collected their works: Cicero indeed used not this kind of writing, but was most studiously versit in it, as his Books witnesseth, which are every where besprinkled and inameled with remembrances of all antiquity: but he was a most diligent observer of the course of times, so as by him, one may attain to the orderly knowledge both of persons, ages, and the times of accidents. For otherwise all writings are obscure: and because he was wont to say, that the writings of Historians (especially after the Greek fashion) was very much Ora-

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Oratorical: therefore Pomponius Atticus counselled him to this kind of writing, complaining that History stood in need of the Latine tongue: and alledging, that he was able to affect that, which, even in this kind of writing also, would make Rome not inferiour to Greece. So he wrie a Commentary of his Consulship in Greek, and begun another in Latine, as he saith himself. For he was very desirous to have that year wherein he was Consul, celebrated by other mens pens: insomuch that he professed, that if they forbear him, he would not forbear himself, but would write concerning himself. Caius Cæsar onely writes of his own exploits, & borrowed nothing from any of those before him. Then also flourishe

Diodorus

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Diodorus of Sicilia, & a little after, Dionysius of Halicarnassus: then Plutarch, Suetonius, Cornelius Tacitus, Appianus, Herodianus, Trogus Pompeius, Ælianuſ, Quintus Curtius: but many of those are either wholly, or the greater part of them lost. After those, many more followed, who (each one continuing the History of his time, or of his Country) held on, even till within our memory. And we must be seen in all those, or at least a good part of them, to furnish our selves with that ability which is required. Some also we must read for the matter it self; others, for the matter, together with the stile & form of speech. In which rank Caius Cæsar alone, justly challenges precedency among the Latine: for none are more pure, none more elegant

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elegant than his: who for a delectable style, far excelled not only those that came not long after him, but also all of his time. Besides those before mentioned, we must likewise turn over such Ecclesiastical Authors, as treat of the conversion of Religion, the afflictions of the godly, or the Lawes and Decrees of Councils and Bishops. And because the holy Scriptures foreshew the Papal Kingdome. We must search out the beginning, together with the progress and increase thereof, thereby to enable our selves to compare it with those marks and signs which the Scripture hath chalkt out. But because this large argument which we have propounded, is various, manifold and cumbersome, and this field so exceeding spacious not to be

gone

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gone over in any short time: some nearer way must be taken, by a methodical course, for the help of younger Students: as for those of deeper experience, they may well enough by themselves, as they say, swim over the whole stream of Writers. And for this end have I undertaken this task, that the Neoterie may have a tract and path-way leading to their further learning, by which, in the mean time they may trace, as by a line, till they be grown riper Scholars, and come to that proficience, as to be able to cast away, and despise those rudiments. For I have not writ this, that they should be content with, or confine themselves to these bounds; but to give them a taste of their future reading: when being invited by variety of matter,

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ter, they may be more spured on, hereafter to perillustrate the Authors and Books themselves, from whence these are called. But this kind of studie properly appertaining to those, that are appointed to the government of a people, as I said before, I suppose (most Noble Duke) I shall not misapply, to your age and condition, in offering up those my small watchwords to your Highness: so that by you, and through your hands, as I may so say, the residue of younger Students, may receive some fruit thereof, if any may redound from thence. And albeit, those most worthy men, your Tutors, John Sigismund, and Sebastian Cox, use their best diligence about your instruction and erudition: yet as in the cullure
of

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of a little Garden plot, which we desire to have exquisite, and arrayed with all all kind of flowers, we scorn not any little plants and herbs brought us from another ground: so likewise I hope this small Present of mine, sent to the manuring of the seed-plot of your Learning, will not be unacceptable, being but only offered up for a time, till your self, having gotten strength, as I said before, be able to walk abroad, & course up and down these open fields and flowrie meads. For which course, you have that most renowned Prince, your Fathers virtue, for a resplendent Pattern: who by his elegant learning, added no small ornament & lustre to his Noble birth; and that which is all in all, he made right use of this his faculty: to wit, that the name

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name of God should be celebrated, Churches and Schools well ordered, godly Teachers provided for, and a competency allowed for maintenance of Scholars. For this duty God chiefly requires at the hands of Princes; and as he severally punishesthe neglect thereof, so also he remunerates those with most bountifull rewards, that shew themselves faithfull Stewards herein. Those examples of your illustrious Fathers Piety, Constancie, and Fortitude, might be mentioned by name: but you will read them in good time hereafter, emblazoned at large, and shall know the proper ornaments of Nobility. For he that is benigne to good wits, how can it be, that he should not at one time or other, be repayed by them; with

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with the deserved fruits of gratitude, and be celebrated to posterity: Therefore understanding, both the dignity of his places, and the charge laid upon him by God; he made it his chief care to have your mind trained up to godlinesse and learning, even from your young and tender yeares. And that which is the feeling pulse of a Fathers love, nothing ever joyed him more then to see his expectation bettered by your industry. And I doubt not of your own voluntary propension that way (as much as your age can bear) and your Tutors their diligent vigilancy. Wherefore Illustrious Prince, proceed auspiciously, and as you are born to the government of a Commonwealth, so furnish your self with such ammunition, as is both

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both perpetual, and will afford
infallible aide: and not onely
extenuate the labour, which you
must sometimes undergoe in
governing an ancient Pro-
vince, but also make it easie and
pleasant.

From Strasburg.
Anno 1556.



JOHN
SLEIDAN
of the four chief
Monarchies;

O R,
The Key of History.

The first Book.



Before I treat of
the four chiefe
and principall
Monarchies of
the world, Ba-
bylon, Persia,
Greece, and Rome: I must speake
a word or two of the great dif-
ference, about the computati-
on of years, from the begining of
the

^a Gen. 12.
3,4,5, &c.

* Miles.

the world : of the Hebrewes, *Eusebius*, *S. Austin*, *Alphonsus* and *Mirandula* doe exceedingly vary amongst themselves. But because almost all the learned men of our times, doe in this point follow the account of the Hebrewes : I also (seeing the case so stands) will tread in their steppes. And first of all, that I may come to my purpose, I meane the first Monarchie (passing by those occurrents which happened in the first age of all, as also the narration of the Flood, sithence all those are contained in holy Scriptures, and cannot be better exprest) Ile take start at that time, when the race of mankind being reduced to a very small number, begunne after that the * massie multitude of waters was againe dispersed, and the earth made dry, to encrease anew. The time of the

the Flood is referred to the year of the world, 1656. and ^b Methuselah the seventh from Adam, died at that very time, being 969. yeares of age. ^c Noah Methusalah his * Grand-child by his sonne Lamech (being then 600. years of age, and by Gods speciall favour, preserved together with his family ; (now when the number of men begunne to multiply by little and little, was the first that caused his children and posterity, by removings into severall Countries, to inhabite the earth, and build themselves Cities, and afterwards (about the hundred yeare after the Flood) allotted to each of them his proper Province.

At which time Nimrod, Noahs Grand-childs sonne together with his retiune, inhabited the land of the Chaldees, but at length the multitude

B 2 tude

^b Gen. 5.

^c Gen. 7.
^{*} Nepos.

^dGen. x. It is credible, that hereupon the Poets took occaſion to make that fiction of the Giants who heaping mountain upon mountain went about to overthrow the gods.

Michael Glyas writes, that there were forty years spent about building of this Tower.

tude of men (all multiplying) many were necessarily enforced to remoove and seeke out new ſeates and Colonies. They before their departure, delirious to leave their perpetuall memory behind them, did thereupon (a Nimrod being their Chieftaine) beginne to build a City, and within that Tower of transcendent height: And forgetting Gods wrath, which had ſo lately swallowed up the whole Globe of the earth, and whereof Noah without all doubt, had very much, very often, and diligently preached to them: intended to extend the fame of their owne names, by vaine glorious and ambitious works. But God herewith offended, made frustrate these their enterprises, ſending amongſt them a conuision of tongues: whereas before that time, there was but one and the

the ſame kinde of language all the world over. Thus being constrained to ſurcease their begunne worke, they departed into ſeverall parts of the world. From this conuision of tongues, the City called *Babel*, took the name: and from that time, I meane from the 131. year after the Flood, or thereabouts, the kingdome of the *Chaldees*, and *Babylonians* took the beginning. The first K. therof was *Nimrod*, before ſpoken of, who as it is written ruled 56 yeares. The Scripture ſtiles him the mighty Hunter, and attributes to him Strength and puissance. Others call him *Saturni*; and report, that in the 45. year of his raign, he ſent away certaine Princes of Colonies, hither and thither, as *Asur*, *Mardas*, *Magog*, and *Mosech*. Those erected Kingdomes after their owne names, as *Affiria*, *Media*, ^e*Magog*, and *Moso*, the

^cGen. x. o.
ⁱ Chro. I.
Mich 5.
The land of *Babylon* is called the land of *Nimrod*.

^f Suidas writes that the *Persians* were ſo called, but *M. Linethm* thinkes them to be the now *Turks*.

*g Assur.
Gen. 10.
Belus.*

*Ninus the
first Mo-
narch, a-
bout 1905
of the
world.*

h Gen. 11.

i Gen. 17.

two first whereof doe wholly belong to *Asia*, and the third and last to *Asia*, and *Europe*. The Scripture maketh mention of this ^g *Assur*, and that *Ninivah* was by him blinded. *Jupiter Belis* succeeded his Father *Nimrod*, who (as History speakes possessed all the Countrey from the *Sunne*-setting to *Salmatia* in *Europe*, and afterwards made warre against *Sabbatiuss* King of *Saga*, whom not he by reason he was prevented by death, but his sonne *Ninus* subdued : who extending his dominions farre and wide, was the first that ever took upon him the Monarchy. *Noah* dyed 350. yeares after the Flood, and about the 18. yeares after his death ^h *Abraham* the tenth from *Noah* (so commanded by God) left him Countrey being then 75. years of age and in 34. yeares after that, God made a Covenant with

with him by, ordaining the circumcision. In the ⁱ 100. yeare of his age, his sonne *I-saie* was born unto him: hee lived after that 75. yeares, for the terme of mans life was now much shortened. The manner of his Grand-childe *Jacobs* life, and upon what occasion he went downe into *Egypt*, and there dyed : how afterwards his posterity remained in *Egypt* for some ages oppressed with most grievous bondage : and by Gods favour brought out and set at liberty by his servant *Moses*, the holy ^m Scriptures declare. This departing of the children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, is referred to the yeare of the world, 2545, that is, 430. years after the promise madeto *Abraham* as ⁿ *S. Paul* hath it. After *Moses*, the children of *Israel* were governed by Judges, till the dayes of *Saul*, whom *David*

^k Gen. 21.

Gen. 27.

^m From the
30.chap. of
Gen. to the
14.of Exod

ⁿ Gal. 3.

*Semiramis.**Zameis.**Arius.**Aralius.**Bulceus.*

(another King of the same people) succeeded. Now let us returne to the Empire of *Babylon*; *Ninus* being dead, his wife *Semiramis* succeeded him in his Empire: who in riches, victories, and triumphs, was inferior to no mortall Prince. She enlarged the towne of *Babylon*, and made it a City of sufficient greatness, adorning it with divers faire buildings, and invironing it with a wall. She subdued *Aethiopia*, and made warre also in *India*. Her Sonnes *Zameis* the fifth King, performed nothing worthy of memory; but *Arius*, who next succeeded him, conjoyned the *Bactrians* and *Caspians* to his Empire. It is written, that *Aralius* his successor was renowned for his wit and prowesse, but what he achieved, is not committed to writing. The next to him *Bulceus*, subdued many Nations, extending his domi-

*Armatrites.**Bulochus.**Altadas.*

domonions even unto *Iudea*, and was therefore Sirnamed *Xerxes*, that is, a Conqueror, and Triumpher, or Warrior. *Armatrites* the ninth, was altogether given over to pleasure and idlenesse. There is nothing written of *Bulochus* the tenth, but that hee applyed himselfe to the study of sooth-saying and divining. *Belenus* the eleventh, paralleld *Semiramis*, in renown for his prowes, and Military industry, and hath the fame to have beene highly extolled in sundry learned mens workes. *Altadas* the twelfth, of him it is recorded, that he followed his ease and tranquility of life, accounting it a point of folly, to be wearied with multiplicity of labours, and fettered with variety of cares about enlarging the bounds of his Kingdome, because it tended not to the weale and commodities

Mamitus.

of any men, but rather to their indammagement and servitude. His successour *Mamitus* the thirteenth, stirred up his subiects on fresh againe, to diligence and industry in Military affaires, and his puissance gave cause of suspition to the *Siri-*
ans and *Egyptians*. For *Mam-*
cetus the fourteenth his actions affoord no argument worth the discourse. *Spare-*
tus the fifteenth is commended for his great vertue and wise-
dome. There is no mention in writing in any memorable
act performed by *Mametus* the
sixteenth. In *Sparetus* the se-
venteenth his raigne, Histories
report, that wondrous accident
hapned every where. *Astarta-*
des the eighteenth brought all
Syria under his subjection.
And thus farre the supposed
Berosus, of whose writings al-
most all men make a doubt, and
thinke them counterfeit: but
because

Mameetus.
*Spherus.**Mamitus.*
*Sparetus.**Astartades.*

because we have no other re-
cords extant, they follow this
order. Others reckon 20 Kings
more together with *Sardana-*
pates, making him the eight
and thirteenth King of the *As-*
syrians. This King as without
all compare the most effemi-
nate of them, continually sit-
ting amongst harlots, spinning
and carding with them, and so
totally plunged in voluptuous-
nesse, that he would scarce
ever shew himselfe in publicke.
For this cause, two of his Ru-
lers, *Belochus* of *Babylon*, and
Arbaces of the *Medes*, aliena-
ting their affection from him,
after they had embrazoned his
filthinesse and lasciviousness
up and downe amongst the
vulgar, made warre against
him. He with his womanish
troopes, having scarce joyned
battell (such was his bad suc-
cess) fled to his Palace, and
there causing a great fire to be
made

See their
names at
the end of
the Book.*Sardanap-*
ates.

The Mo-
narchy di-
vided.

After it
had stood
1300 years

Bellochus.
2 King. 15.
1 Chro. 5.

Phal. Assur.
2 King. 15.
2 Chro. 23.

made, threw himselfe and all his goods into it. In this deed onely, as a certain writer saith shewing himselfe a man. Afterwards these two Rulers diuided the Monarchy betwixt them, *Bellochus* was made King of *Babylon*, and *Arbaces* of the *Medes*. Thus *Sardanapal's* was the last King in that course when the Monarchy had stood 1300 yeares, for almost all their Kings lived exceeding long.

Bellochus the nine and thirtieth, or if it seeme better, the first King of the *Affyrians* in the new Monarchy, compelled *Manasses* King of *Israel* to pay him Tribute: The Scripture calls him not *Bellochus*, but *Phal. Phal. Assur*, Surnamed, *Tiglath Pileser*, succeeded him. He took some certain Cities in *Judea*, and carryed away the people Captive into *Affyria*. *Achias* King of *Indib*, in whose time

Salmanassar

2 Kings 18

Senacherib.
2 King. 18

2 King. 19.

time the Prophet *Isaias* lived, desired ayd from this *Tiglath* against the King of *Syria*, and sent him presents. After *Tiglath* followed *Salmanassar*, who after three yeares siege, tooke the City of *Samaria*, and carried away captive *Hosea* King of *Israel*, and his people, and allowed them a dwelling place in his owne Dominions, even amongst the *Medes*, as the Scripture saith, whereupon some gather that hee rule^d also over the *Medes*. His successor, *Senacherib* kept his Court in the City of *Ninivie*: Hee made *Ezekiah* King of *Juda* tributary to him, and soon after besieged *Jerusalem* with a mighty Army, and by his Ambassadours, exhorting the people to make a revolt: and scoffed at their King, who hoped for helpe from his God. But he escaped not unpunisht, for God by his Angell in one night

Isay.37.

Tob. I.

Assyrian

2 King. 19.

Isay.37.
Merodach.

night flew 185000. of his men, as a little before he had confirmed it to *Exechias* by his Prophet *Isaias*. After his returne home he was slain by his own sons. Till this time, the *Babylonians* after *Sardis* in *Paphles* his overthrow were in subjection to the *Affrians*, *Senacherib*, as we said before, having received such a destruction at *Jerusalem*, and not long after slaine by his owne Sons: there followed a great change in the State of the Kingdome, which was then divided. For the two brothers *Adramalech* and *Sarazar* who had committed the parricide fled. Notwithstanding they levied forces, and prepared Armes against their brother *Affardon*, who after his fathers death had seized upon the Kingdome: having formerly governed the Common wealth in his Fathers absence. *Merodach* Gover-

1 King. 20.

2 Chr. 32.

q Isay 39.
and 50.Bennero-
dach.Nebuchode-
nozar.Nebuchodo-
nozar the
great.r 2 King 24
Jerem. 43.

nour of *Babylon* taking hold on this faire occasion, for his own good successie, revolted, proclaiming warre: and having by degrees, partly by favour, partly by force, drawne in the neighbouring Countries round about him, to his party, and overcome *Affardon* in the 12. yeare of his raign: annexed the whole Empire of the *Affrians* to the *Babylonians*, and raigned q forty yeares after. Many reckon, nezt after him *Bennero-dach*, and *Nebuchodonozor* the first of that name: but seeing the holy Scripture discovers nothing hereabouts: nor can we rashly give credit to others, wee le ranke that *Nebuchodonozor* whom the Scripture makes much mention of, next in order after *Merodach*. Hee therefore within few yeares after his entrance, made warre with the *Egyptians*: and tooke from them the whole coun-

Suidas calls this *Peleusium*, the Key of *Egypt*. It is now called *Damascus*.

1 Kings. 24.

* 2 Kings. 15.

2 Chr. 36.

^a Jer. 52.

Jerem. 25.

Country there from Euphrates to *Peleusium*; made tributary to him. *Ioachim King of Iudea*, and in the eighth yeare of his raigne carried away captive to *Babylon* his sonne *Iechonias*, together with his chiefe men, and artificers, not onely of the City of *Ierusalem*, but also of the whole Countrey. In the eighteenth yeare of his raigne he took * *Ierusalem*, after two years siege, and within a while after sackt, burnt it and broke downe the wals, carried away most part of the people, putting out King *Zedekias* his eys, and killing his sons and noblemen. The Prophet *Jeremy* had foretold his calamity in the first year of *Nebuchadonozors* raigne: and from the time we must reckon the 70. yeares captivity of *Babylon*. *Nebuchadonozor*, about the four and twentieth yeare of his raigne (having overcome the Kings of the

x Jer. 46.

(*the Amorites and Moabites*) passed into *Egypt* with an army: where having got possession of all that Countrey, afterwards begunne his Monarchy. In the second yeare of his Monarchy, as the learned of our times collect, he saw in his dreame a great Image, whose head was of gold, the breast and armes of silver, the belly and thighes of brasle, the leggs of iron, the feet part of iron, part of clay. When hee awak't, and could not call to mind what he had dreamt, but yet remained mightily astonisht, calling together his Magicians, and Southsayers, charged them under paine of death to interpret his dreame. *Daniel* a young man Captive with the rest of his Nation, brought thither from *Ierusalem*, signified that he could satisfie the Kings desire: being brought forth, first hee shewed what the dream

dreame was, and afterwards interpreted the meaning thereof. The Image, sayd hee, signifieth the four chiefe Monarchies of the world, which are to succeed, in order, and turning his speech to the King him selfe; Thou, sayd hee, whom God hath invested with supreame power and glory, to whom he hath given rule over all men, beaults of the field, fowles of the ayre: Thou I say art the Golden Head of that Image. After thee another Kingdome of silver shall arise, worse then this of thine: afterward the third Kingdom of brasse which shall beare rule farre and wide: but the fourth Kingdome shall be of iron, for as iron breaketh to pieces, and subdueth all things, so also shall the fourth and last, break a pieces all the rest, and bring them in subjection to it. This therfore is the first and formerly never heard

heard of prophesie of the four Monarchies, which God revealed to us by his Prophet Daniel. A thing truely worthy to be committed to memory, because in a few words it comprises the History of all ages, untill the end of the world: as afterwards I am to speake of. Now it sufficeth how at this time first of all, God hath discovered to us, the order and successive course of the Monarchies. That place in Daniel also, manifests more clearly of what great puissance this Nabochadnozor was: where the Scripture compares him to a Tree, whose height reacheth to Heaven, which as it were overshadowed the whole earth: whose leaves were very faire and most abundantly loaden with fruit, whereby all creatures were fed and fatted: in whose branches and boughes, all manner of fowles dwelt and made

Dan.4.

Dan, 4. and
5.

Evilmerodach.
2 King. 25.
Ierem 51.
Assur L.
Labassardach.

made their nests. This therefore is the first Monarchy : which, as it was exceedingly amplified in this Kings raign, and hoisted up to the very highest step ; so also it fell away, and in his Nephewes time was quite extinguished, even as God had denounced by *Daniel*, and other of his Prophets. This *Nabuchadonozor* raigned three and forty yeares. It would quite the cost of all mortall men, especially Kings and Princes, would read and diligently consider, with how dreadfull a spectacle and example, God as *Daniel* sets it downe, revenged his pride : that so they might the more reverence Gods divine Majesty, and performe that office to the people which is committed to them. His son *Evilmarodach* succeeded him ; he raigned 30. yeares, and his successor *Assur* three yeares, *Labassardach*, who raigned seven

y seven years, succeeded him : After him *Balthazar* bore rule five years ; many reckon them after this manner, but the learned of our time, omitting two of them, put *Balthazar* next after his father *Evilmerodach*, and write that he raigned 14. years, which is very necessary to make the perfect number of 70. yeares during which space the *Jewes* were in captivity to the *Babylonians* : sithence their captivity begun in the nineteenth yeare of *Nabuchadonozors* raigne. Those who observe this order, and leave out the two Kings before spoken of, follow the Tract of Scripture ; and especially the Prophet *Ieremias* testimony who Prophe-sied that the *Jewes* should serve the King of *Babel*, his son, and his sons sonne but in this point let every man have his judgement free to himselfe. Howbeit *Balthazar*, as the Scripture

y *Metasthe-*
nes; and o-
thers say
but six.

Balthazar.

Jerem 25.

Dan. 5.

Dan. 5.

ture mentions, was the last King of the *Babylonians*, and in this all Writers agree. As for the manner of the taking of *Babylon*, many Authors describe it. *Daniel* also mentions how God denounced to his King, his eminent, and even present calamity, and relates how the Government of the Monarchy, after that King was slaine, was translated to *Darius the Mede*, then sixty two yeares of age. Many Writers call this *Darius Cyaxes*, who was the son of *Astiages*, eighth King of the *Medes*, whom *Daniel* calls *Ashuerus*, who having no issue male, bestowed his daughter in marriage upon *Cyrus the King of Persia's* sister son: and being provok't to enter into a war with the King of the *Assyrians*, sent for aid to *Cyrus*, who leading his forces thither, and being made Generall of the whole Army,

& Babylon
Dan. 9.Jer. 25. and
29.
Dan. 9.

Army, returned Conqueror, having taken that most powerful City. It is recorded that *Darius* lived not above a year after this victory. And then, when *Darius* was yet living after the taking of *Babylon*, and the children of *Israel*, had by this time remained captive in *Babylon* almost 70. yeares: God revealed in more ample manner to *Daniel*, according to his prayers in that behalfe, who made known the same to the Prophet *Jeremiah*, foreshewer of the captivity: and did not only confirme the nearenesse of the freedome, but also shewed what time the *Messias* should come, who should satisfie for the sinnes of men.

After *Darius* his death, the sway of government was committed to his sonne in Law *Cyrus*, and this is the beginning of the second Monarchy; for now *Cyrus* alone held in his own

Cyrus
founder of
the second
Monarchy
of the Per-
sians, when
the first of
the *Ayri-
ans* had
stood about
1538 years
this was
about
3434.

2 Chro. 39.

Is. 44. and
45.

own hands, *Affyria, Media;*
and *Persia*, even to the *Ionian*
Sea, as *Thucidides* hath it, ha-
ving before his winning of
Babylon, taken *Croesus*, that
most puissant King of *Lydia*. So
this *Cyrus* is first King of the
Persians, and Founder of the
second Monarchy. This most
renowned Prince, having van-
quisht the *Babylonians*, made
warre with the *Scythians*,
whither going with his Army,
and at length entrapped, and
invironed by his enemies, was
there slaine. In the beginning
of his raigne, after the taking
of *Babylon*, he permitted the
Jewes to returne home againe
out of Captivity, that they
might re-edifie the Temple,
and the City of *Ierusalem*; and
to that purpose bestowed very
liberally out of his owne Tre-
asure; God by his Prophet *Isay*,
had foretold him by name,
some ages before he was borne.

Xenophon

Xenophon brings him in, dis-
coursing with his sons before
his death, about the immorta-
lity of the Soul, as *Cicero* hath
it; who interprets that place,
as all others, very elegantly.
Cyrus reached the 70. year of
his age, and raigned 30. years,
being 40. years old at the be-
ginning of his raigne. His
sonnes name was *Cambyses*,
whom, when hee went from
home to the *Scythian Warre*,
he set over his Kingdom. Hee
(his Father being absent and
in employments) took *Egypt*.
In Warre indeed he was re-
nowned, but otherwise vici-
ous, and did not represent his
Fathers vertues. Among the
rest of his filthy and savage
deeds, he commanded his own
brother to be slain treacherous-
ly. *Plato* in his Bookes, which
he writ of the Lawes, reports
how *Cyrus* was very mu. h to
blame, for that he brought up

C

h.s

Cambyses.

Darius the sonne of Hystaspis. a He mangled himself, cutting off his ears, nose, and lips, signifying that Darius had so punished him for speaking in the Babylonians behalf: wherupon they received him, and by that policy, he got the City for Darius.

his sons effeminately, amongst women: who, when they grew into riper yeares, being corrupted by flatteries, for the most part abusing their ears; did after their Fathers decease, endanger one anothers life.

Darius the sonne of *Hystaspis* succeeded *Cambyses*, second King of the Persians, who survived his Father but a short space. And by reason that many of his subjects, and together with the rest, the *Babylonians* did (after *Cyrus* his death, and so great an overthrow of his Army) revolt from the Kingdome of *Persia*: Hee tooke Armes at the first step of his reigne, and reunited them to his Empire, having after a long siege taken *Babylon* also by help of a *Zopyrus*. Within a while after, he made Warre against the *Athenians*, who upon a sudden, mustering up

their

their forces, not expecting any aid from the *Lacedemonians*, did at *Marathon*, with about 10000 men, *Miltiades* being their Leader, overcome his huge b Armie. *Darius* was a minded to renew the Warre, but death prevented him, in his very first attempt: whose Sonne and successor, *Xerxes* in the tenth year after the battel of *Marathon*, as *Thucydides* relates, came with an^c innumerable Armie, with intent to subdue all *Greece*. Hereupon the chiefe managing of these Warres, was by common consent committed to the *Lacedemonians*, because they bore greatest sway all over *Greece*: but the *Athenians* followed *Themistocles* his counsell, quitting their City, leaving their Wives and Children in one place or other, betook themselves to their Ships, and joyning battel with the

C 2
ene-

b It consisted of 600000 men.

Xerxes.

c Some confine it to 1000000, but *Justin* extends it to 2000000 in *Herodotus* to more

In a little
Fisher-
boat.

enemy at *Salamina*, overcame him. That Victory was very commodious to all *Greece* in general; for *Xerxes* being also expelled their Country, did by an unfortunate and a dishonorable flight rerurne home, and the *Grecians* likewise after his departure. But the *Athenians* having a Navy of 400. saile or thereabouts, coasting on further, and pursuing their enemies, took the Town of *Scios* upon *Hellefponst*, which the *Persians* held; and there wintering, afterwards returned home, gathered together their dispersed Wives and Children, and repaired the Walls of their City (which the enemy burnt when hee took it) and fortified the Port. This Warre of the *Persians*, or (as *Thucidas* calls it) of the *Medes*, happened, as *Cicero* writes, almost at the very same time with the *Volscian War*, where

the

the exiled Roman *Coriolanus* was Generall: and that was in the 266. year after the building of *Rome*. *Herodotus*, before *Thucidas*, writ of this *Persian Warre*. *Cicero* calls him the Father of History, but reports that his writings are stuft with an infinite company of Fables; The *Lacedemonians* were sore offended at this fortification of the *Athenians*, but since they could not tell how to amend themselves, buried all in murmuring silence: and both they, as also the rest of the *Grecians*, together with the *Athenians* joyned forces, took the isle of *Cyprus*, and the City of *Bizantium*, which the *Persians* held.

d Now called Constantinople.

Amongst the rest of the *Lacedemonian* Captaines in this Warre, *Pausanias* was one, who (being condemned of Treason) after he was returned home, and lay besieged in a

e Now cal-
led Morea.

certaine Sanctuary, was famished to death with hunger. Themistocles also (being in like manner accused) fled. Soon after this, Greece was tossed up and down with sundry warres and dissentions; partly, foraigne, and partly domestical, which Thucidides pitifully relates. But at length, in the fiftieth yeare after Xerxes departure out of Greece, as Cicero relates it after Thucidides, that cruel warre sprung out, when the whole Countrey of e Peloponnesus conspired against the Athenians; Pericles, Anaxagoras his Scholar, being their Leader in that Warre; who, as Aristophanes reports, lightened, thundred, and set all Greece on fire with his tongue. For these in times past, were the masterpieces of prowesse and eloquence. On the other part, Archidamus King of the Lacedemonians had supream command

mand. Thucidides who writ of this warre, was both equal to, and emulous of Pericles. Sophocles the Tragical Poet, was, as Cicero writes, Pericles his colleague in the Generalship.

Now let us return to Xerxes. He, by reason of such his bad successe, being growne into contempt, was slain by his own Subjects. His Son Artaxerxes Long-hand succeeded him. To him fled the exiled f Themistocles, whom we spake of a little before, and there ended his life, & was buried at Magnesia. After Long-hand, Darius Nothus reigned, who married his own Sister. In the beginning of this Kings raign, happened the aforelaid Peloponnesian Warre. And the Athenians, though they had remora's enough besides, yet in the fourth year of this Warre, as Thucidides recites in his third Book, they sent a Navy into

C 4 Sicily

*Artaxerxes
Long-hand,
f Poyloned
himself,
because he
would not
go with
Artaxerxes
to fight a-
gainst his
own coun-
try. Darius
Nothus.*

Sicily, under pretence to aide the *Leontinians* against the *Syracusans*, but their intent was to bring that Island under their subjection, that so they might more conveniently subdue *Greece*, and afterwards when they were returned, and fostered their own actions, *Hermocrates of Syracuse*, was the first that moved the *Sicilians* to live in peace, laying aside all grudges, for the *Athenians* had laid snares of bondage to entrap the Liberty of their whole Countrey, and his perswasion took effect. This was in the seventh year of this Warre.

Three years after this, the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians*, concluded a Truce for fifty yeares, but it held not full sev- en: for even then many outrages were broached, and though the peace were not quite abolished, and gaps of offences

offences committed, were ever anon stopt up again by Truces; yet in the 17. year they burst forth againe into open warre with full forces, and this second war continued ten years. Then the *Athenians* send over again their Navy, most exquisitely furnished, into *Sicily*. The chiefe Commanders, whereof among the rest, were *Alcibiades* and *Nicias*. *Nicias* very earnestly (declaiming cer- taine Orations to that pur- pose) dissuaded them from this voyage: but *Alcibiades* per- swaded the contrary. The *Pelo- ponnesians* gave aide to the *Sici- lians*; at length the *Athenians* encounter with their enemies in the Port of *Syracusa*: but af- ter a doubtful and dangerous battel, were all of them put to flight and slain. In the mean time, the *Lacedemonians* and their Confederates, conclude a League against the *Athenians*

with Darius King of Persia. Tissaphernes was Darius his Ambassador. Next after, Cœdrus, Polydor of Sparta, and Aristomenes of Messene. These following are for the most part reputed the chiefe and most renowned Captaines of the Greekes: some whereof performed worthy service for the whole Countrey of Greece, and every one for his own Countrey at the least: as, Miltiades, Leonidas, Themistocles, Pericles, Aristedes, Pausanias, Xanthippus, Leotychides, Cimon, Conon, Epaminondas, Leosthenes, Aratus of Sicyon, Philopæmen. Most of these were at length banished their Countries. Cicero describes the Port of Syracuse, and reports how the Athenian Navy onely, which consisted of 300 ships, did within mans memory invade it, and was vanquished and overthrown within the same, by reason of the

the advantage of the situation and nature of the place, and Port it selfe: and then first of all was the puissance of that City borne down, abated and overwhelmed, and shipwrack was made of Nobility, Government and Glory. Thucydides relates that the circuit of Sicily is as much as a great Vessel can saile round about in eight dayes space: and that the Island is distant from the Continent, about twenty g Furlongs.

Darius had two sons, Artaxerxes Mnemon, and Cyrus; the first whereof succeeded his Father, and Cyrus governed Ionia; but not being content with his own share, made warre upon the King his Brother, & was there overthrown and slaine. Marcus Portius Cato, as Cicero hath it, calls this Cyrus the younger King of Persia, a man of an excellent wit, and

g Two miles and a half.
Artaxerxes
Mnemon.

*Ochus.
Darius.*

and the glory of his Kingdome. He commends him also for his delight in husbandry, as *Xenophon* writes of him: for this *Xenophon* was one of his Soldiers, and very familiar with him, and for that cause was afterwards driven into exile by the *Athenians* who were in league and amity with *Mnemon*. After *Mnemon* raigned *Ochus*, his third and youngest Sonne. *Darius* the last of all succeeded. Against him, *Alexander*, King *Philip* of *Macedon* his Sonne made Warre: who after he had subdued *Thebes* and pacified *Greece*, set forwards into *Asia*, & in three battels overthrew *Darius*, taking his Mother, Wife, and Daughters, prisoners. *Darius* offered him very large conditions, and part of his Kingdome, to the River of *Euphrates*: but he refused both, and ceased not, till he had overthrown him;

him; for when *Darius* saw that he could not make his peace upon these conditions, he renews the war the third time, and comming against him with a most puissant Army, was the third time overthrown, and as he fled, slain by his own men: when, together with him, the Monarchy of *Persia*, which hath stood 200. years, was extinguished.

Alexander by these famous victories, brought under his subjection almost all the countries lying Eastward, translated the Imperial seat out of *Asia* into *Europe*, and founded the third Monarchy. After this he made Warres in *India*, but such is the weakness of mortal men; those blasts offull-handed and indulgent Fortune, could not breath upon him, but must needs pisse him up with ambition: when having played many insolent pranks, and in

The third
Monarchy
of the
Greekes
founded by
Alexander
the Great
about 3609
after the
Persian
Monarchy
had stood
about 200.
years.

h He caused himself to be burnt following the ancient custom of the chiefe men of his Nation.
i Games in honour of Jupiter celebrated every fifth year; they began An. mundi 3186
k Most authors (as *Melbrinius* notes) agree that he died in the 429. year after the building of Rome.

a manner commanded Divine worship to be given him: coming to Babylon, there died of a Fever, or (as many write) of poyson, being 33 years of age, and having raigned 12 yeares, *Calanus* an Indian, as *Cicero* relates, foretold him of his death, whom as he was going to be burnt. *Alexander* asked if he had any thing to say. O yes quoth he, I shall see thee ere it be long. Within a few days after *Alexander* breathed his last, which was (as it is commonly taken) in the hundred & fourteenth i *Olympiad*, and in the four hundred and ninth year after the building of the City of k *Rome*, which is 322 years before the birth of Christ. He was a very devout lover of good Arts, and most liberal towards learned men; and is therefore highly extolled in many of their works. He delighted much in *Homers* Poems,

ems, and though we read that he was never without many learned men about him to record his Acts: yet when hee stood before *Achilles* his tomb in *Sigeum*: O happy young man, said he, that hast found such an Herald as *Homer* to proclaim thy Vertues. For as he would (rather than any others) have *Apelles* his i Pictor and *Lysippus* his m Fictor: so would he have his worth extol'd and commended to the memory of posterity, by such as in setting forth his glory, could purchase renowne to their own wits. He employed his Tutor *Aristotle* about describing the nature of all living creatures, and for that purpose procured certain thousands of men, throughout *Greece* and *Asia*: as *Grasiers*, *Huntsmen*, *Fishermen*, *Fishmongers*, *Fowlers*, & many more such like, to give him information of each creature.

ⁱ Painter.
^m Statuist.

creature. It is written that he gave to the Author himself in recompence of his labour 800 Talents, which amounts as the learned of our times collect, to 1480 Crowns. He sent *Xenocrates* the Philosopher 50. Talents by his Embassador, which came to 1030. Crowns: which when he refused, and sent him word back again by his Embassadors that he had no need of so much money: *What, said he has he no friend whom he may ben fit by them.*

In his tender yeares, when he was *Aristotles* Scholar, he was, as *Cicero* writes, endued with a most excellent Wit, and exceeding great modesty, but afterwards advanced with the title o' King, he grew proud, cruell, and deboist. Historiographers tell wondrous stories of *Darius* his gorgeous pomp, delitious pastimes, and riotous excesse: for he kept within his

his Tents Cooks of all kindes, Hucksters, crammers of fowle, Artificers, Clerks of his kitchin, and Confectioners: lest hee should be unprovided of any means that might encrease his bodily pleasure. Many writers speak of the Kings of *Persia*, their solemnities and sumptuous provision in their dayly banquets elsewhere. They were wont to keep many wives, as *Cicero* writes, and to those they gave certain Cities, that such a City should find such a woman with all manner of attire for her head, and such a City with this or that apparel. Such was *Darius* his end, as I formerly recited, who as hee fled from *Alexander*, drinking foul water polluted with dead corps, denied that ever in all his life he drunk a more pleasant draught: for he never drunk when he was a thirst, before that time.

After

After Alexander's death, his spacious Empire was divided amongst his Nobles, Ptolomeus, Laomedon, Antigonus, Cassander, Leonatus, Eumenes, Python, Lysimachus, Antipater, Meleager, Seleucus: but the chief of those was Seleucus, afterwards made King of Syria, as also Ptolomeus of Egypt, Antigonus of the lesser Asia, and Cassander of the Macedons and Grecce having quite cut off all Alexander's alliance. This Lysimachus is he, whom Alexander being one time angry with, caused to be shut up with a Lion: but when hee heard how he had killed the beast, highly esteemed of him. Now most grievous wars, as it is common arose betwixt those forenamed successors and their sonnes and Nephews: for the mind once corrupted with ambition, can admit no rest, but plots how to augment its own power, by committing injury upon

upon other men. And all these Countries being most miserably afflicted with those warres, by reason they were continually by little and little grew into subjection to the Romans, who extending their Dominions far and wide, made up the fourth and last Monarchy, whereof I am now to speak.

But amongst Alexander's successors in the Kingdome of Egypt, Ptolomeus Philadelphus was none, a most laudable Prince: For he, as much as in him lay, kept peace with all, stirred up the Liberal Sciences, appointed stipends for Scholers, erected a most copious Library, & commanded the books of Moses and the Prophets to be translated into the Greeke tongue.

The beginning of the City of Rome therefore, was at that time when Salmanasser before mentioned, raign'd in Assyria, that

Rome built,
3212.

In A part of
Italy.

O Herodotus
Dion. Halicarnass.

Solinus and
Gellius (as
Marbormus
notes) write
of his
time.

p Gellius
also writes
of his
Country.

that is in the first yeare of the
seventh Olympiad, according
to Plutarch, and of Rome built
3212. When as a most 400.
yeares before *Aeneas* had be-
gun his reign in *a Latium*, af-
ter the *Trojan warres*, which
Homer left to the memory of
posterity: of those times, as
likewise of his p country, there
is no certainty extant: onely
Cicero writes that many years
before the building of *Rome*,
and *Romulus*, there was such a
man. Howsoever there is no
prophane writing of more an-
tiquity than his Poem: for as
Horace saith §

Many brave Worthies
flourish: ere thoso dayes,
When Agamemnon shin'd,
whose bootless praise
Hath not the force
t' attract one liquid eye:
For lasting night
with black obscurity.

In

In ignorance envelopt
ha. h their names,
Wanting an Herald
to proclaim their fames.

Cicero also signifies as much.
who writes that there was not
the tract of an Orator to be seen
before *Homers* time.

As for the Original of *Rome*
it was but meane, and in a
manner contemptible, but be-
cauie God had so ordained, as
afterwards it shall be declared.
it grew up to the height of
potency. In their first begin-
ning seven Kings raigned over
them 244. yeares. And in *Ser-
vius Tullus* the sixth Kings
raigne, *Solon* and *Pisistratus*
flourished in *Athens* & *Pithe-
goras* in *Italy*, as *Cicero* writes
At what time *Tarq iniis* the
proud was expelled. He writes
also that in this *Servius Tullus*
his raigne, *Athens* had then
stood about 700. yeares Ha-
ving

ving expelled their Kings, the government of their State was translated to two Consuls, whose office was annual. The first was *Lucius Junius Brutus*, one no less vehement and diligent about expulsion of the Kings, and setting up the liberty of his Country, than vigilant and valiant in preservation thereof. For when his own two sonnes, *Titus* and *Tiberius*, amongst other Noblemen's sonnes of Rome, had communed together in private consultations, about calling in againe of the Tarquins: after the matter was openly disclosed, he put them to open death. He also abrogated his Colleague *Tarquinius Collatinus* his authority, who was his associate in expelling of the Kings, as also coadjutor in his counsels. *Cicero* defends this fact as just, and saith it was no less profitable than honourable to his

his Countrey, that thereby both the name of the Tarquins, and the remembrance of the Kingdome might bee extinguished. But in this variable fortune of the Romans, when all q *Hetruria* had conspired against them, three hundred of the a *Fabies* marched out of the City against the enemy, and were all slaine, saving a Childe which was left at home, and so left alive: who afterwards raised the house againe: this happened in the thirty three yeare after the expulsion of the Kings. By reason of the troublesome state of the Commonwealth, Embassadors were sent into Greece, in the three hundred yeare after the building of the City, to fetch from thence the Lawes which the City of Rome should use. After their returne the form of Government of the Commonwealth, was

q *Tuscany*
a 306. as
Livy, *Flo-
rus*, *Ovid*,
Sc.

Ten Noble men appointed to govern in stead of Consuls.

Much like our Knights-Marshalts at this day.

was changed, and the ⁱ *Decemvirs* were put in Authority with the Government thereof, but this Order had not full three yeares : *Appius Claudius*, one of the *Decemvirs*, by his lewdness, in violently carrying away a Virgin, daughter to *Lucius Virginius*, a Citizen of *Rome*, to serve his lust : gave occasion to the people wholly to subvert this Order. So the government returned to the Consuls ; but those two held it but a few years ; and then two ⁱ Tribunes of the Souldiers were constituted with Consular authority : but they before their year was out, left off their office, and made roome again for the Consuls : and at this time, which was in the three hundred & fifteenth year of *Rome* built. *Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus* the Dictator, caused *Caius Servilius Helia*, master of the Chavalry, to kill

Spiritus

Spiritus Melius, and also pluckt downe his house, because hee endeavoured by his lavish liberallity of corne in the Citie, to procure the Kingdome. Two yeares after this, the government was reduced to the Tribunes of the souldiers who afterwards ⁱ were not bipartite, but more were created at one and the same time at the people pleased, and the state of the Common wealth required.

This kinde of government continued almost 70. yeares, and among the rest in this office, flourisht *Marcus Furius Camillus*, inferiour to none for valour : who, though hee had done worthy service, for the Common wealth, yet his ingratefull countrey, thrust him out into banishment, after he had been Tribune of the Souldiers the fourth time : but after hee had recovered the Citie out of the hand of the ⁱ *Gallia*.

C Sone-

ⁱ Inhabiting in and about *Sonae* in *Gallia*.

"He had power regall, and was never cho'en, but when the Commonwealth was in great danger, and could not hold his place above halfe a year.

* One of
the Com-
moality.

senones who had taken it, and vanquished the enemy, was restored to his former dignity, and within two yeares after made Dictator. A few yeares after this, *Marcus Manilius* hee that defended the Capitoll against the *Gantes*, being suspected of affecting soveraignty was pitcht headlong from the top of the hill *Tarpeium*, and a Law made, that no man descending from the stoeke of any Senator of the house of the *Manlies*, shou'd bee called *Marcus*. After this, *Canillius* was the seventh time created Tribune of the Souldiers; and being very old ended his life in the 389. yeare after the building of *Rome*, the government being a yeare before his death againe reduc'd to the Consuls. The first whereof was a * *Pisidian*. In those times flourished the most renowned Captaines of warre

in that City, such as were *Marcus Valerius Corvinus*, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Caius Martius Rutilius*, *Publius Decius Mus*, *Papirius Cursor*, *Publius Philo*, *Lucius Volumnius*, and others.

One of which, namely, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, one of the *Coniuls*, beheaded his owne sonne, for that hee (contrary to his command, and out of his ranke) had encountered his Enemy in a single combat, although hee got the upper hand. *Publius Decius Mus*, the other *Consul*, in the battle against the *Latines*, vowed and bequeathed himselfe to death for the *Roman Army*: when violently rushing into the thickest troopes of his enemies, by his death re-establish'd the tottering state of *Rome*. His sonne of his owne name, fourre times *Consull* performed the like against the

* Most Authors agree
of 10 or 12
years be-
fore, v. z.
*Anno Mun-
di, 3620.* or
21.

y Made of
spears or
javelings
stuck in
the ground
under
which the
conquered
were to
pass in
dishonour.

Galli-Sneoves, forty four yeares after that. At the same before mentioned time, in the ^y 420. yeares of Rome built, *Alexander the Great*, founder of the third Monarchy, as we have above declared, flourished and made his wars, *Titus Livius* compares *Lucius Papirius Cursor* with him, and extending his discourse as well for his own as his Readers recreation shews that he was able to have reselld *Alexander*, if happily hee had led his forces into Europe, after his conquest of Asia, and made warre upon the Romanes. This before recited *Papirius Cursor*, was indued with the very quintessence of valour : for omitting other his valiant acts, when *Titus Veturius Calvinus*, and *Spirinus Posthumus Albinus* the two Consuls together with the whole Army at the Forkes of *Cardium* were compelled by

the *Lemnians*, to goe ignobly under the yoke, and had made a dishonourable peace with the enemy : He (being created Consull) vanquisht the late conquering Enemy, and put him to flight ; as also when he was Dictator, and his owne Master of the Chavallery an example to teach what strict observance ought to be had in millitary discipline. In this age also, and a little upwards, Greece brought forth men of transcendent learning : for then flourished *Socrates*, and from him, as from a certaine Fountaine, *Aristippus*, *Plato*, *Antisthenes*, *Spensippus*, *Aristotle*, *Dichaarchus*, *Xenocrates*, *Heraclides*, *Theophrastus*, *Polemo*, and *Strabo*, all of them Physiologers, and as *Ciceron* calls them, Speculators and hunters of Nature. Then also flourished most famous Orators, as *Giorgis*, *Protagoras*,

Prodicus, Hippias, Isocrates, Lysias, Demosthenes, Hyprides, Aeschines, Phalerius, Demetrius. And Historicographers, chiefly *Xenophon*, whom Cicero calls *Socratis*, and *Callisthenes*, *Alexander the Great* his Companion.

In this age lived *Dionysius* the *Syracusian Tyrant* to whom when *Plato* came and spoke freely concerning the duty of a Prince hee put him in great danger of his life, as *Cicero* relates. This was hee who committed not the guard of his body to his allies, but to certaine strangers, and savage and barbarous people : hee who taught his daughters how to cut their haire, that they should not adventure their neckes under the Barbers hands ; who suffered them not to use any manner of edge-tool, after they were come to yeares, but made them cinge his

his head and beard with red-hot walnut shels : who reforred to his Wives often times by night, but first made sure to survey and prie into ali places : who not daring to shew himselfe in the common Pulpits, was wont to speak unto the people out of a Tower ; who shewed *Damocles* one of his Parasites, what manner offelicity that of his was, which he had boasted of : for as he sat in the midst of his choicest delicates, with abundance and superfluity of all manner of pleasures, he caused a glittering sword, hanging by a bristle of a horses upper lip, to be let down that it might hang over his neck.

About forty two yeares after *Alexanders* death, *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirotes* came into *Italy*, and made warre with the *Romans*. In his second yeares warres he solicited the

Senate about concluding of a peace and a league, But *Appius Claudius* both old and blind, who, as *Cicero* writes, had beeene twice Consull before that came into the Court, and dissuaded the Senate inclining to peace, from making any league with him, for, even in that case, wherein hee then was, he had so much courage, as not to shrink from any either private or publick service. The Oration which hee then pronounced concerning *Pyrrhus*, when hee broke off the peace, was exact in *Ciceron's* dayes, as he himselfe witnesseth. At this time *Caius Fabritius Luscinus*, performed a wealthy piece of service for the Common-wealth, who being solicited by *Pyrrhus*, to revolt, contemned his most ample gifts, and large proffers: nor onely so, but also sent him backe againe, a certaine captived

tived runne-away, who had certified, that he could take away the Kings life by poyson. *Cicero* compares him with *Aristides* the Athenian. *Mannius Curius Dentatus*, gave *Pyrrhus* an utter overthrow, at his second invasion of Italy, and triumphed over him. This *Pyrrhus* was the first that ever brought Elephants into *Ionia*. And till this time (being almost five hundred yeares continuall) the *Romanes* were in warres with the inhabitants of Italy onely, amongst whom the *Latines*, *Tarentes*, *Æquies*, *Faliscians*, *Sannites*, *Hetrurians* resisted very stoutly, sometimes conquered, sometimes conquering: who being at length subdued, and a peace settled, that most bloody warre against the *Carthaginians* sprung up; the originall of which City, is by evident testimony, proved to bee farre

Josephus writes that it was built within 143 years after *Solomon's Temple*. The first *Punic*, or *Carthaginian* war began, A. mo. *Mundi*, 3967.

more *ancient than Rome*. This warre begun in the four hundred eighty fift yeare of *Rome*: built: In which that noble act, which hath report of performance by *Marcus Attilius Regulus* deserves singular commemoration, who, being taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians*, and sent by them to *Rome*, to treat of a peace and exchange of prisoners, with condition(except he prevailed) to returne to his bondage: He when he came thither, perswaded the Senate the quite contrary way, and shewed that it was repugnant to the custom of the Commonwealth: but yet holding it a point of honor to hold promise with his enemy, returned to *Carthage*, where he was put to death with the most cruel kinde of punishment: his eye lids being cut away, and so bound fast in an Engine, consumed to

to death by wacking. This war proceeding, the *Romans* had their first and fortunate Sea fight in *Sicily*, against *Hanno*, *Publius Divilius* Consul: *Ciceron* ranks this *Divilius*, *Mannius Curius*, and *Caius Fabritius*, as also *Attilius Colatinus Cneius* and *Publius*, both *Scipioes*, *Aphricinus*, *Marcellus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, within the list of the most renowned Consuls of *Rome*.

The year following, *Lscius Cornelius Scipio* Consul, tooke the Islands of *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*. The *Carthaginian* warre, after it had lasted three and twenty yeares, was at last appeased, *Quintus Luctatius Catulus Cercus*, and *Aulus Manlius*, Consuls. Two yeares before this, was *Ennius* borne. He was elder than *Marcus Porcius Cato*, (who calls him his familiar coniort) by five yeares. And *Rome* was now againe

Held 23.
yeares.

a Of Tus-
cane.
 b Of Tus-
cane upon
the Sea-
coast.
 c Scalyoni-
an.
 d Of Gal-
lia now
France.
 e Bohemias.
 f Of now
Lumbardy.
 The second
war which
the Car-
thaginians
begun. A.
M. 210.
 3751.
 g Now Pa-
nions.

againe intercept with new warres
 against the ^a Faliscians, ^b Ly-
 gurians, ^c Illyrians, ^d Galles,
^e Boies, ^f Insubrians, who ha-
 ving at length overcome, the
 second Punic or Carthaginian
 warre burst forth, in the
 twenty fourth yeare after the
 conclusion of peace. *Publius*
Cornelius Scipio, and *Titus Sem-
 pronius Longus*, then Consuls.
Hannibal was Capraine Gene-
 rall in this warre, who sackt
 the City of *Saguntum*, and
 bending his course through
 Spaine towards Gallia, and
 from thence to Italy, in three
 severall battels, at ^g *Ticinum*
 the River *Thebia*, and the Lake
Thrasimine, overcame the Ro-
 mans. But *Quintus Fabius*
Maximus being created Di-
 ctator, and marching forth a-
 gainst the enemie, by subtil and
 dilatory withdrawing from
 him, weakened, and took off
 the edge of his force and fury.

This

This was that very *Fabius*,
 whose fame *Ennius* celebrating,
 saith thus of him;

One mans delay, our safty
 hath regained.

Cicero accounts him a great
 Politian, and sayes, that hee
 could conceale, keepe silence,
 dissemble, intinate, and prevent,
 his enemies in their Consulta-
 tions. But after this, the Ro-
 mans received a very great o-
 verthrow at ^h *Cannæ*, which
 struck such a horrid fear in the
 City, that many of the abler sort
 purposed to flee and forsake the
 City, but were reanimated and
 withdrawn from their intents
 by *Publius Cornelius Scipio*,
Publius his sonne, a magnani-
 mous young Gentleman, and
 then scarce soure and twenry
 compleat.

The fourth yeare following,
Claudius Marcellus tooke Sy-
 racusa after a long continuing
 siege. In the sacking of which
 City

h A towne
 of Apulia
 in Italy.

City, the famous Mathematician *Archimedes* was slaine : who was drawing certaine Astronomicall figures in dust, not dreaming of the conquest of his countrey. *Marcellus* having notice hereof, took his death wondersfull heavily, and commanded his body to bee buried : not onely suffering the Conquered City to remaine in safety, as *Cicero* writes, but also left it so furnished, that it shou'd stand for a Monument of victory, humanity, and clemencie. Moreover as he speakes upon *Verres* the *Prætors* arrival there; in this victory of *Marcellus*, there were fewer men, then gods slaine : but *Livy* reports, that many abominable examples of wrath, envy, and avarice were then and there shewed. *Cicero* when he was [†] *Quæstor* of *Sicilia*, having by some description found out the place of

Much like our Lord chiefe Justice at this day.

Much like our office of Lord Treasurer.

Ar-

Archimedes buriall, shewed his tomb to the Senate of *Syracusa* 137. years afterwards, although it was quite worne out of memory grown over with briars and brambles, and unknowne to the very Citizens themselves, he further reports that this City of *Syracusa*, was the greatest and most beantifull City in *Greece*, and that it was compact of four very great Cities: the lland, where was the fountaine of *Arethusa*, having store of fish : *Acradina* where the market place * *Prado*, and * *Senate-House* stood : *Tyche*, where the Temple of *Fortune* stood : *Neapolis* built last of all, where the most spacious Thea-
ter was erected. Moreover this, of any forraigne Nation, was the first that entered into amitie and allegiance with the *Romans* and was their first province, as the same *Cicero* testifies. *Hannibal*, soone after his victo-

* *Porticus*.
The publick walking place for pleasure, recreation, or exercise.
* *Circus*.

victory, compelled all *Campania* to bee yeelded up to him : but his Army wintering at *Capua* with superfluitie of vi-
tuals and riot, became wholly
disjointed and broken. The
third yeare after the overthrow
of *Syracusa* *Capua* was surren-
dered into the hands of the *Romans* : and it was long and
much demurred upon, whe-
ther or no, they should quite
destroy the City : at length
they agreed to preserve it, yet
lest it should at any time after-
wards, be able to raise any re-
bellion, their fields were quite
taken away a' l manner of Au-
thority both of Magistrates
and Senators abrogated, as
also the Councill of Estate, no
Image of a Common-wealthe
left, but was appointed to be
a Store House for F.ire, the
Plowmens rendezvous, the
countrey-mens market towne,
and the common Garner and
Corne-

Cornelhouse for the country of
Campania. Within two yeares
after this, *Asdrubal* brought o-
ver new Auxiliary forces into
Italy, but was slain at the river
of *Metaurum*, by *Marcus Li-
vius Salinator*, & *Caius Claudius Nero* Consuls. In the meane
while *Publius Cornelius Scipio*
had good successe in *Spaine*, af-
ter his Father and his uncle had
lost their lives there. He ha-
ving recovered the whole pro-
vince, returned to *Rome*, and
being made Consul, desired to
bee authorized over *Africa*,
that he might make war there.
But *Quintus Fabius Maximus*,
an aged grave Senator with-
stood him very earnestly ; and
urged that it was not fit to
passe into *Africa*, but to joyn
battell with *Hannibal*. *Scipio*
contrarywise, that if warre
were made with the *Carthag-
nians* within their owne Quar-
ters, they must of necessity, bee
con-

constrained to call home *Hannibal* out of *Ital*, in whom they settled their chiefe hopes and helpe. A t^et much dispute the Senate granted *Scipio* the Province of *Sicily*, and permits him, if it might be commodous to the Common-wealth, to passe over into *Africa*. Hee therefore at length set forward out of *Sicily* into *Africa*: where, what hee had foretold the Senate by word, he confirmeth by deed; For the *Carthaginians* having received some overthrowes by him, and being much endammaged, call back *Hannibal*. Thus hee who for sixteene yeares together had raged up and downe *Italy*, and picht out a place under the very wals of *Rome*, where to pitch his Tents was compelled to returne home, though sore against his will and to his great griefe; where at length in his owne Country quarrell,

quarrell, he was vanquished by *Scipio*, who soone after by decree of the Senate, concluded a peace with the Enemy. Hereupon came his surname of *Africenus*.

But here wee must consider, after what manner the *Romans* crept out of these most intricate streights, for all their Fortune now hang by a most slender thread; yet so it was destined, that they should overway all forme and trouble, and become Lords of the whole earth. Some report that *Hannibal* foresaw this, when he heard of his brother *Asdrubal* overthrow. The words which he then used, *Hirace* sets them downe in that Ode, wherein he celebrates the fame of *Drasus* and his house; which being most learned and elegant, worthily amongst other matters deserves commemoration by all of the younger sort. Thus the

*Hannibal
vanqui-
shed. anno
Mundi,
3797.*

*Hirace l. 4:
Ode 4.*

The Roman wars with Philip King of Macedonia, 3770.

The Roman wars with Antiochus King of Syria, 3777.

the Romans being at peace with the Carthaginians: besides those warres wherein they were employed in Italy, Istria, and Lissitania; made sharper warre against Philip King of Macedonia, who infested the Countrey of Greece. In this warre Titus Quintus Flaminius was Generall, who at length, getting the upper hand of the Enemy, did by decree of the Senate restore Greece, to its former liberty: and amongst other injunctions, prohibited King Philip from making war in any place out of his owne Territories without a decree of the Senate. To this warre another succeeded, against Antiochus King of Syria, who passing over into Europe, was overthrowne and expelled Greece, by Manlius Glorio, Philip King of Macedon, aiding the Romans in that warre. Those before recited King of

Asia,

Asia, Syria, and Macedonia, descended from their posterity, who as we have above related, divided the Provinces amongst them after Alexander the Great his death. For Carthage being pacified, and all Italy brought under subjection, the Romans having subdued their neighbouring Countries of Europe, both by sea and land, were now growne to that height, that Kings and people farre remote implored their patronage.

After this manner the Egyptians, (whole King Ptolomy Epiphanes was, a very young Prince, and not of ability by reason of his non-age to governe them) being brought into imminent danger by Antiochus the Great, sent over their Ambassadors to Rome, petitioning the Senate to undertake the tuition of their young King. Hereupon the Senate

Senate enjoyed Antiochus to forbear Egypt: He hereat incensed, but more especially, when Hannibal who was fled to him, and remained his guest very earnestly periwaded him to the warre : Strucke over with a Navy into Greece, and there, as wee reported before, was put to flight. Whereupon the Romans setting forth with an Armado, pursue him, and striking over into Asia, overthrew in a maine battell, and heate him backe beyond the mountaine Taurus. Cicero relate's how after this overthrow hee was wont to say, that the Romans had done him a very good turne, for now (being freed from too exceeding great Government) hee woud containe himselfe within the inoderate bounds of a Kingdome. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio, Publius Scipio, Africanus* his Brother, was Captainie-

ner,

nerall in this war therupon surnamed *Africanus*.

After this, *Marcus Fulvius Nobilior*, vanquished the *Aitolians* and triumphed over them. And *Publius Scipio Africanus*, after his returne home out of Asia (whither he was sent in Ambassage to his Brother, in time of this warre), being crost by the ^m Tribunes of the Commons : withdrew himselfe into his Village of *Luturnum*, and there, this man of transcendent worth, ended his life, being as many writes, 52. yeares old, of the same age with *Marcus Portius Cato*. In that Dialogue which Cicero writ of old age, he brings in Cato speaking very affectionately, and honourably, both of his age and studies ; but most especially extolling his Magnanimity : Howbeit, Livie write, that *do* was his enimy, and was wont much to dis-

¹ A certain people of Greece.

² Officers appointed for protection of the Commons against the Nobles.

³ Suidas (is Milonius notes) mistakes Africanus, for Quintus Fabius Cunctator, who in Cicero's time was much to dis-

disquiet himselfe with the odious envy, that hee bore against him for his fortitude. Cicero commends him for his dexterous celerity in dispatch of businesse.

At this time flourisht those Poets, *Ennius*, *Plautus*, and *Nevius*.

After *Antiochus* his overthrow, *Hannibal* fled to *Persias*, King of *Bythinia*: and (when the Romans desired to have him delivered into their hand) by a draught of poysone finished his life.

To *Antiochus* his sonne *Antiochus Epiphanes* succeeded, who likewise practised by treachery to have seised upon the Kingdome of *Ægypt*, for that he was uncle to *Ptolemey Philometer* King of *Ægypt*, who succeeded after his Fathers death; hereupon, professing himselfe to be the young Kings Tutor, proposed to dispatch him

Hannibal
poysoned
himselfe,
An, 3876.

him, and so transferre the sway of government into his owne hands, but his plot being discovered, the *Romans* (whom the *Egyptians* had againe sollicited for aid) set over to him in Ambassage *Caius Popilius Læris*, who comming to conference with *Antiochus*, commanded him in the name of the *Romans* to depart from *Alexandria*, which he then besieged: who desiring time to deliberate upon it; *Læris* with a little rodd drew a circle round about him in the place where hee stood, and in flat termes charged him to give his answer what he would doe, before hee stirred out of that Ring. Hee hereat dismayed, and not being ignorant of the puissance of the *Romans*, promised peace.

Those passages are only for this purpose mentioned, that it may appeare how the *Romans*

E from

from these small beginnings gathered ground step by step and climbed up to the highest branch of government. For now their puissance having out-stript the bounds of *Italy* made an impression into several Quarters of the world: but a great part of their labour yet remained towards the keeping in together the ponderous burthen of this their Empire, whose circuit contained the chiefeſt part of the whole world, as hereafter, though briefly, I ledeclire in order.

Philip King of *Macedon* he whom I formerly spoke of, taking it very hainously that the Romans had put him to such a ſtraight: was aminded to renew the warre, but being prevented by death, his ſonne and ſucceſſor *Perses*, having been long before that incenſed againſt the *Romans*, undertook this warre as it were

a part

a part of his inheritance: but *Lucius Æmilius Paullus*, the ſecond time Consul, at length overthrew him in battel, took him, together with his Wife, Mother and Children, and led them in Triumph; for this cauſe ſurnamed *Macedonicus*: and from that time *Macedonia* became one of the Provinces of the *Romans*. The year next before this, died *Ennius*, aged ſeventy yeares, as *Cicerio* hath it. Within a few yeares following, *Publius Cornelius Nasica* subdued *Dalmatia*, and not long after the third Punick or *Carthaginian* warre begun. For the *Carthaginians* being impatient of peace and eafe, offer violence and hoffility to the rest of their Neighbours, but more especially to *Missenus*, King of *Numidia*, a confeſſate and friend to the *Romans*. The *Romans* being requested

E 2

Persus K.
of *Macedo-*
nus, with
his wife
mother &
children,
led in tri-
umph at
Rome,
Æmilius
Paullus,
3802.

The third
Punick or
Carthagin-
ian warre.
3819.

for their aid, decreed to make war in the 604. yeare of *Rome* built; but herein they differed in their opinions, whether it were better to raze the City, or to reseve it safe: some were of opinion, that it should not be destroyed; for that said they, *Carthage* being taken away, they should fall into civill warres, and dissentions among themselves: But *Marcus Porcius Cato*, urging the contrary, shewing what danger might hang over the Common-wealth of *Rome*, by reason of that City, unlesse it were quite destroyed; and this his opinion carried it, he himself departing his life to the time of this deliberation, having attained to the eighty fift yeare of his age.

Cicero ranks him amongst the ancient Orators, and places him next after *Marcus Cornelius Cethegus*, who *Ennius*,

(as

(as hee reports) extolled. Hee also further relates, that there were a hundred and fifty of *Caroes* Orators extant, stitc with excellent words and matter: and reprehends those of his time for their too much nicenesse, in not diligently perusing them. He compares him with *Lysias* the *Athenian* Writer.

In this third Punicke warre, *Publius Scipio Aemilianus*, *Publius Macedonicus* his sonne, and *Publius Scipio Africanus* his nephew by adoption, was at length made Capitaine Generall. Hee in the fourth yeare of this warre, begunne by others, after a sharpe siege continuing for certaine dayes, tooke the City of *Carthage*, sackt it, burnt it, and laid it leuell with the ground, therupon gaining his surname, likewise stiled *Africanus*, as hee was, that overthrew *Hannibal*,

as aforesaid. And this was the period of the most puissant City, which by original was more ancient than *Rome*, and for worthiness of Captains, scarce inferiour to it, having borne rule farre and wide. *Cicero* writes, that *Publius Scipio* after he had taken *Carthage*, restored to the *Sicilians*, those Ensigns and Ornaments which the *Carthaginians* had taken from them some yeares before: as also to the *Agrigentines*, that famous brazen Bull, which is reported to be *Phalaris* the Tyrants, wherein hee was wont for punishment, to inclose men alive, and thento set it on fire. This *Phalaris* lost not his life by Treachery, as many other Tyrants did, but the whole multitude of the *Agrigentines* fell upon him. *Cicero* calls *Africa* the Tower of all Provinces. Much about this time, the *Romans* made war

war with the *Achaians* a certain people of *Greece* for offering injury to the Ambassadors.

Laelius Mummius Consull, was Captain Generall in this warre, who getting the upper hand in battel, forced all *Achaia* to be yielded up to him, and by Decree of the Senate, set fire on *Corinth* the chiefe City, and utterly subverted it: lefft at any time hereafter, being repaired, it might arise and lift up head againe. *Mummius* hereupon was surnamed *Achaicus*. About this time also one *Virius*, (who from a Shepherd grew to be Hunter, from a Hunter to a Highway Thiefe, and afterward, Leader of a strong Army) kept the Country of *Lusitania* in possession, who for some certaine years holding play with the *Romans*, and very oft putting them to the foyle, was at length treacherously slain: and

^a Now por-
tug. in
Spain.

Numantia
destroyed
3832.

soon after, Decius Junius Brutus subdued all Lusitania, even to the Ocean. In the mean time the Romanes received a great overthrow from the Numantines a people of Spaine: for refusing to accept of the peace made by Mummius the Consul, in regard it was dishonorable, of a new created Publius Scipio Emilianus Africanus, Consul, contrary to the ordinary course, and to him committed the charge of the warre: who marching forth with an Army, having recalled the soldiers growne more effeminate and impatient of labour, to observation of strict Military discipline, after he had besieged the City of Numantia some certaine dayes, took and subverted it in the fourteenth yeare after the subversion of Carthage, and of Rome built, six hundred and twenty. Cicero calls Carthage and Numantia,

iia, the two terrors of the Roman Empire.

At this time there arose an uproare of the bond-slaves in Sicilie: who having gathered together great forces, were at length with much adoe repressed by Caius Fulvius the Consul. After this the Romanes had war with Aristomius in Asia, for Attalus King of Pergamos, had by his testament made the Romanes his heires, but Aristomius being allied to him, seised upon that part of Asia, and defrauded the Romanes of the benefit of his Testament. Him, Marcus Perperna, Consul vanquished and at length took prisoner. The yeare following, which was the 625. yeare of Rome built, Scipio Africanus lying at his owne house, was in the night time murdered by his owne kinsfolks, as it was supposed. Cicero makes relation

of his most fluent eloquence, his fidelity and integrity : and writes, that albeit the whole City was plunged in depth of sorrow for his death, yet no man opened his mouth about the cause thereof. He reports also that in this yeare, the sun was twice doubled. Thus this most renowned Commander ended his dayes, aged 56.years, which, as Cicero in a most sweet fictitious invention, saignes, *Aphricanus* the elder had forewarned him of. In this age lived *Lucilius Terence*, *Pacuvius*, *Accius*, *Licinius*, *Cælius*, *Afranius Caius Lælius*, one most intimate with *Aphricanus*, calls this *Pacuvius* his friend, but *Terence* his familiar consort. After this, *Fabius Maximus Consul*, in a maine battel, overthrew the *Allobroges*, ^o *Arverni*, and ^p *Ruteni*, people of Gallia. At the same time, *Caius Gracchus*, Tribune

ⁿ Of Savoy.
^o About the river Roire.
^p About Rhodes.

bune of the Souldiers, an eloquent man, and defender of the *Agrarian Law*, was slaine at *Rome*, his brother *Tiberius Gracchus* having twelve yeares before lost his life for the like cause. Cicero gives both of them commendations for their eloquence ; and writes that *Tiberius* his Orations were not very beautiful set forth in words, but were acute and full of wisdom : and *Caius* his brothers, were fittest to be perused by those of the younger sort, as serving not onely to whet on, but also to nourish the wit, and he stiles him the most witty and most eloquent of all the Romans.

Gracchus dreamed that hee heard his brother *Tiberius* telling him, that he should die of the same death whereof he did, and as Cicero reports, he told it to many before he was created Tribune of the Commons. Their

The warre
with *Iugurtha* King of
Numidia
begun *Anno Mundi*
3857.

Ended
3859.

Their Laws are extant about provision of corne, replantation of Colonies, souldiers rewards by their service, government of the Province, the peoples suffrages about election of Magistrates, and of letting to farme King *Attalus* his Lands, and the country of *Asia*. After their Tribunication dissentions followed that war which the Romans had with *Iugurtha*, King of *Numidia*. It was begunne by *Lucius Calpurnius Bestia*, Consull; continued by *Quintus Cecilius Metellus*, and ended by *Caius Marius* the Consull, who served in the warres with *Publius Scipio*: for *Bacchus* King of *Mauritania*, *Iugurtha's* confederate, not willing any longer to undergoe the hazzard of warre delivered up *Iugurtha* bound into *Sylla's* hands, who was sent over to him for that purpose by *Marius*. And at this

this very time, which was in the six hundred forty seventh yeare of Rome built, was *Marcus Tullius Cicero* borne, being eight yeares after the birth of that most famous Oratour *Quintus Hortensius*. In the time of this *Iugurthine* warre, the *q Cimbrians* and *r Titons*, pierce some into *Italy*, some into *Gallia*; where having very much annoyed the *Romanes*, and in certaine battels, sometimes overcomming the Proconsuls, sometimes their Lieutenants were at length overthrowne, and putto the sword by *Caius Marius*, the fourth time Consul: the *Tensions* at *Aquensis*, and the *Cimbrians* on the marches of *Insubria*.

To this felicity succeeded a new tumult: for certaine people of *Italy*, as the *Samnites*, *Pelignians*, *Marsians*, *Vestinians*, *Marusinians*, *Umbrians*

cocero born
38.

q Dines
G. mire
vanquish-
ed by *Caius*
Marius
3864.

f Aix.
t Lombard.

The Social
war 3877.

Pi-

The warre
with Mi-
thridates,
388o.

Picentines, Lucanians, revolted from the Romans. At divers battels, at length they were reduced to subjection. In the neck of this, followes another mischiefe, and a dangerous one to the Commonwealth: for *Mithridates King of Pontus, expelled Ariobarzanes King of Cappadocia, and Nicomedes King of Bythinia,* (both friends and confederates with the Romans) out of their dominions; and leizing upon *Phrygia* a Province of the Romans broke into *Asi.*

Hereupon the Senate decreed to remedy it by the sword: but just in the nick, sprung up a faction, some requiring *Lucius Sylla* a man of noble parentage, others *Caius Marius* for their General. *Publius Subtilius Tribune of the commons, aided Marius his party, but Sylla having command over the Army, expelled Marius the*

*Civis and
Marius be-
siege and
take Rome,
3882.*

the City; who thus exiled and lurking in the Marishes about *Minturnæ*, not without very imminent danger of his life, in a little Bark struck over into *Africa.* In *Sylla's absence in the warres of Asi, Lucius Cornelius Cinna, Consul, begun to raise an uproar and practice new seditions: who after he was banished by his Colleague *Cneius Octavius*, and expelled the City, makes fresh head again, and joynes with *Caius Marius*, who upon that occasion was returned from Africa.*

Thus having contracted their forces, they jointly besiege the City of *Rome*, on that side where the Village of *Ianiculum* stood: when many of the City, shewing themselves not so much cowards, as perfidious wretches (no meanes for resistance being left) giving them entrance, they

they made all places flow with blood and destruction, and forthwith proclaiming themselves Consuls, in that their office, exercise much cruelty: among the rest *Lucius Cinna* committed that famous orator *Marcus Antonius* to the sword, and *Caius Marius* did the like for *Quintus Catulus*. *Lucius Sylla* hearing of those hurly-burries, having in manner recovered all that hee warred for, concluding a peace with *Mithridates*, returnes into *Italy*, but *Marius*, seventh time Consull, dyed before his arrivall. *Lucius Cinna* had for his Collegue *Cneius Papirius Carbo* on their party; who although they opposed *Sylla* with might and maine, were together with *Marius* his son put to flight: and *Sylla* being now sole Commander, pursued his adversaries very sharply, hung out a

writ

writ of proscription, sells the proscript goods, and disabled their children of all privilege and right of bearing honours in the Commonwealth: and then making himselfe Dictator, carried all matters according to his owne will, and infringed the Tribunes authority: and when he sold the Citizens goods, declared in the publicke assemblies, that he sold nothing but his owne prey. Briefly, it came to that passe, that no man without his content, could either hold goods, country, or life: and with such bitter hatred was he incent against *Caius Marius*, that he caused the Reliques of his bodie to be scattered and strewed up and down the River ^u*Anio*; and he himselfe was the first of any Nobleman of the house of the *Cornelio's* that desired to be burnt by fire: it may be fearing

^u*Teveron.*

ring lest the same accident should befall his own dead body. Cicero relates that *Marius* was strong and valiant, and constant in his wrath: but he taxes *Sylla* of vehemency, and *Lucius Cinna* of cruelty. Hee further stiles *Marius* the terror of his enemies, and the hope and help of his Countrey. *Lucius Sylla* made foure new Lawes, against Forgery, Patricide, Murther, and Injuries. In the time of his Dictatorship, *Marcus Cicero* aged 26. years, came into the Court, and pleaded *Sextus Roscius* his cause in publick. Before him, these Oratours were most famous, *Quintus Catulus*, *Caius Julius*, *Marcus Antonius*, *Lucius Crassus*. In which age, saith Cicero, the Latine tongue was grown to full perfection in a manner. This age indeed, wherein Cicero lived, did most of all excell in learning. For

to

to let passe so many and so worthy Orators; there were famous Lawyers, and amongst the rest, *Caius Aquilius*, *Gaius Lucius*, *Lucilius Balbus*, *Caius Inventius*, *Sextus Papirius*. who were *Quintus Mutius Scaevola*, the * Pontifex Auditors, to whom Cicero also in his youth was a retainer. *Publius Servius Sulpitius* was well near Cicero's equal, he was Auditor of the above named men: and *Aulus Ossilius*, *Publius Alphenius Varus Caius*, *Titus Decius*, the two *Ausonio's*, *Caius Atticus*, *Pacuvius Flavius*, *Priscus*, *Cinna*, and *Publius Cæcilius* were his Scholars. At the same time, with *Sulpitius*, flourished *Caius Trebatius*, whose Scholar *Antistius Labeo* was. Cicero extolling the deceased *Sulpitius* in most ample words; saith, That if all who ever in any age professed the Law in this City, were gathered

* Chiese
Priest a-
b ut the
Sacrifices,

thered together into one place, they were not to be compared with *Servius Sulpitius*; for he was experienced in point of equity, as well as in strict Laws.

Amongst those who were proscribed, *Quintus Sertorius* was one, a man renowned both for his courageous valour and experience in military affaires. He began a most fierce warre in the further parts of *Spaine*, where overthrowing certaine Roman Generals brought many Cities into subjection.

Hereupon the guidance of this warre, was at length committed to *Cneius Pompeyus*: when after many battels, with diversity of fortune on both sides, at length *Sertorius* was treacherously slain and afterwards *Pompey*, being almost the tenth year after the beginning of the warre, recovered *Spaine*. About this time

Ni-

Sertorius
his warre
3870.

Nichodemes King of *Bythinia*, departing this life, made the *Romans* his Heires: but *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who formerly in that faction, betwixt *Marius* and *Sylla* had struck a league with *Sertorius*, seizing upon *Bythinia*, with main forces renewed the war: Against him *Lucius Lucullus* was sent with an Army, who when he was Consul, had good success in his battels of *Horsemen*; and afterwards being Proconsul, defeating his forces, and recovering *Bythinia*, caused him to retire into *Pontus*: and there too, *Mithridates* receiving an overthrow in a maine battel, fled to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*: yet *Lucullus* still following and pursuing him, in some few battels defeated both their forces: but the mutinous dissensions amongst the Souldiers, by some craftily raised, hindered him

him from fully finishing the warre, and bringing home the wished succes and honour of his Victory. For within a while after *Lucullus* being called home, *Cneius Pompey* was made Capitaine Generall in that warre: to which service *Marcus Cicero* also was a motioner, having made a very elegant Oration to the people in Pompeyes commendation. *Lucullus* thus recalled, held his triumph nevertheless, and bestowed a very sumptuous banquet upon the Romans: soon after this, leaving his Offices in the Commonwealth, hee lived at home privately, studying Philosophy, and erected a most copiously furnished Library. In his ordinary Table, he was (as at all times else) very sumptuous and magnificent. *Cicero* makes mention of this Library, and sayes, that he was wont to come thither to cull forth

sorth Books: *Pompey* put *Mithridates* to flight, and pursued him very farre: He caused King *Tigranes* to yield himselfe over into his hands, and seeing him abased and forlorne in his Camp, advanced him as *Cicero* writes, and placing the * Diadem upon his head again, which he had taken from him, under certain cautions, commanded him to raigne againe. At length *Mithridates* being besieged by his own Sonne *Pharnaces* flew himself. That warre which *Pompey* made against the Pyrates (which was before he went against *Mithridates*) won him much authority.

This warre thus appeased, presently another Civil broyle is broached: for *Lucius Catilina*, with many more, conpired the ruine of the Commonwealth, but by *Cicero's* singular industry (who was then Con-

* *Insigne regium.*

Consul) his villany was discovered, he expelled the City; and having gathered together certain Bands and Troops of abject fellows in *Hetruria*, was in battel by *Caius Antonius* Consul, Cicero's Colleague, overthrown and slaine. Cicero every where amongst his works, speaks much of the service which he then performed for the Commonwealth, and makes relation not onely of the fire brands then seen in the night time, the flaming of the Elements, Lightnings, and Earthquakes: but also applies those wondrous prodigies, which hapned when *Lucius Cotta* and *Tarquatus* were Consuls, (being two yeares before his Consulship) to this time: when many Turrets in the Capitoll were strucke down, the Images of the gods overthrown, the Statues of the ancient *Heroes* beat down

downe, the brazen Tables of the Law melted; as also the statue of Romes builder, *Romulus* in form of an Infant, gaping and sucking at the Teats of a Wolf, was smitten. Cicero describes *Catilines* nature and qualities; sayes, that there never was such another Monster as he upon the face of the earth, composed of such contrary, different, and mutually anticipizing appetites and dispositions of nature.

In the time of Cicero's Consulship was *Caius Octavius* borne, and *Judea* made Tributary to the Romans, after *Cneius Pompey* had surprized the City of *Jerusalem*. The fift year following, *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinius* Consuls, the ^x *Helvetians* changed their habitation, and levying maine forces intended to pass thorough the Province of *Gallia*, into the further parts thereof,

E and

Caius Octavius born
3906.

^x Now called *Switzers*.

y That part
of France,
betwixt
the River
of Seine &
Garonne.
z Now
Walloons.
a Burgun-
dians inha-
biting a-
bout the
river Seine.

and there to seat themselves, in regard of the fertility of the soyle. But *Caius Iulius Caesar*, who was six yeares younger than *Cicero*, having notice hereof, preparing an Army (the Senate having authorized him over that Province) marched thither, and in pitcht battel vanquished the enemy, and afterwards going out against *Ariovistus* King of the Germans, who had annoyed the Country of *Gallia*, y *Celtica*, but more especially the z *Hedwies*, confederates with the Romans, overthrew him at *Besanson*, a Towne of the a *Sequans*, not far from the *Ryne*. Soon after he brought the whole Countrey of *Gallia* in subjection to the Romans, and forthwith striking over the Sea into *Britany*, conquer'd it.

Cicero reports that *Cesar* writ to him out of *Britain* on the

the first day of September, and the Letters came to his hands the eight and twentieth day of the same month. When *Caesar* went into *Gallia*, *Cicero* being molested by *Publius Clodius*, Tribune of the Commons, departed into exile : first making an Oration to the Gentry and Commons, wherein he commended his children and family to their care : and within a few months after, being called back by the Senate (with exceeding great congratulation of the people) made another Oration to the Romans, wherein he rendred thanks to his friends. Afterwards he laid the blame on *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinius* Consuls, for his banishment, and shewed that by them he was betraied, declaiming certain Orations against each of them, in one whereof, he counselled the Senate to take

from them the Provinces of *Syria* and *Macedonia*, and ~~not~~^{to} to call back *Caius Cæsar*, having most happy success in his wars in *Gallia*, but to continue his authority: whereby he might fully finish the warre. Mean while *Ptolomy Auletes*, King of *Egypt* (for his sloathfulness and cruelty thrust out of his Kingdome) came to *Rome*, and the Senate at *Cneius Pompeys* entreaty, restored him by *Aulus Gabinius*, expelling *Archelanus*, whom the people had ordained to be their King.

At length *Gabinius* was adjudged to pay into the common Treasury 1000. Talents, or as some of our times suppose 6000000; because he had received so much from *Ptolomy*. And *Marcus Crassus* (who had in charge the managing of the *Parthian warre*) having past over the River of *Euphrates*, was overthrown,

Every Talent amounteth to 175. l.
sterling.

soon after slaine in an enter- view upon Truce. This was he who was wont to say, that no man was rich, except hee could maintain an ^a Army at his owne charge. About this time was *Publius Cledius* slain by *Titus Acaio Milt*; *Cicero* defended *Milt* (*Cneius Pompey* being then the third time, and alone Consul) yet at length he was commanded to go into exile.

The warres with the *Galls* being ended, which was about the eighth yeare thereof, that Civil warre of *Caius Cæsar*, with his sonne in Law *Pompey*, burst forth. The occasion whereot was, because *Cæsar* was to be deprived of his Consulship, except he would first dismiss his forces, and surren- der his Province, but he was advised that it could no wayes stand with his safety, to part from his Army: yet he con-

^a An Army consisted of 2400. foot, and 2000. horse.

The civil war be-
tween *Cæ-
sar* and
Pompey, be-
gun 3916.

descended upon condition: that Pompey as well as hee should yield up his forces: but whenthae was refused, marching out with his forces with incredible celerity, he left *Gallia*, and came into *Italy*, where entring into the Country of *b Flaminia*, he took many towns, some by force, otherisome by deditio: Upon notice hereof, Pompey and the two Consuls, *Caius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Lentulus* fly from *Rome* to *Brundesium*, a sea coast Town in *c Apulia*: thither marched *Cesar*; but before his arrival, the Consuls had struck over the Seas to *d Durachium*; and not long after Pompey followes them. Now *Cesar* being prevented by time, not having a Navy in readiness, could not pursue them, but returns to *Rome*, where calling together the Senate, he makes complaint of his injuries, and also

*a Nov. Ro-
man.*

c Part.

*d Durace in
Macedonia.*

also propounded certain conditions of peace: but being sleighted of by the Senate, hee marches to *e Massilia*, where the gates were shut against him: hereupon rigging his Navy, he besieges it both by sea and land, and there leaving his Deputies, sets forward into *Spaine*, where at length hee compels *Petrenus* and *Africannus*, two of Pompeyes Captains, together with the whole Army to yield. Then he returns to *Massilia*, which City despairing of all aide, presently yields to his power: and after he was made Dictator in his absence, by *Marcus Lepidus* the Praetor, repaires to *Rome*, calls an Assembly, and is created Consul, together with *Publius Servilius Isauricus*: Soon after having settled the affaires of the City, he strikes over into *Greece*, and at length overthrew Pompey in *Thessaly*

Pompey overthrown
3221.

And slain.

in a maine battell, and disbanded him, though his Army farre exceeded Cæsars. Pompey thus put to flight arrives in Egypt, Ptolomy, Dionysius Ptolomy Auletes Sonne, being then King thereof : which Auletes (when he was expelled his Kingdome) Pompey had restored by Aulus Gabinius, as aforesaid. In regard of which benefit, hee expected aid and protection from that Countrey : but the King being a Child, his Nobles (either despising Pompeyes fortune, or else fearing some troubles) treacherously kills him. Cæsar pursuing Pompey arrives at Alexandria with 3200 men, and there first of all had notice of Pompeyes death. Cicero passing his censure upon both of them. If in the last warre, saith he, Pompey had abated somewhat from his austere gravity, and Cæsar much from his ambition,

bition, we should have had both a firme peace, and some Commonwealth left us.

The King of Egypt was then in warres with his Sister Cleopatra. Hereupon Cæsar being at Alexandria, would have their Controversies rather decided by course of Law before himself, than by Civil warres amongst themselves : because he was Consul of Rome, and some yeares before, there was confederacy agreed upon with Ptolomy the Kings Father by decree and consent of the Senate. But the States tooke this most hainously, complaining that their Kings Royal Majestie was eclipsed, in calling him to sit in Judgement upon their controversies. Thus incensed in mind they prepare to make warre against Cæsar, but he after much danger getting the upper hand, did not reduce it into the

**Solitium*
f A town
and pro-
military
in Sicily.

g Where
Pompey was
over-
thrown.
h King of
Mauritania

forme of a Province : but tolerated Cleopatra, and her younger Brother (the King being slaine) to hold the Kingdom. From thence marching into Syria, and afterwards into Pontus, he put to flight King Pharnaces, Mithridates his Sonne, and settled peace in Cappadocia, Armenia, Gallo-Greece, Pontus, and Bythinia. Forthwith returning into Italy, and so to Rome about the middle of Winter, at the Winter, * Sunsted, he strikes over from f *Lilybeum* into Africa, though warned by a chiefe Soothsayer, not to take his voyage before the end of Winter. Scipio and Cato, Marcus Pontius, Cato's Nephews sonnes were fled thither from the battell at g *Pharsalia*, and having gathered together a great Army, drew King h Juba into confederacy with them. Caesar marching thither, over-

threw and destroyed them all : but Cato, (lest he should fall into his hand) killed himselfe at i *Utica*: which fact Cicero defends, and saith, that it was better for him (whom nature had endued with incredible gravity) so to do, than to behold the face of a Tyrant. This Cato was of the Sect of the Stoicks, and would often-times maintain strange opinions in the Senate, as though he were versed in Plato's Politicks, as Cicero saith, and not in the refuse off-spring of Romulus. Afterward Cesar repaires to Rome, and having triumphed over Gallia, Egypt, Pontus and Africa, sets forward to Spain, where he warred against, and subdued Sextus Pompeius. Thus having vanquished all his Adversaries, and settled a peace in many Nations farre and wide : in the fifth year after the beginning of

i Now cal-
led *Biserta*
in *Barbary*.

The fourth
Monarchy
begun by
*Caius Cæ-
sar*, in 3925
being 300.
yeares and
odde after
Alexander
the Great.

*Caius Cæ-
sar* slaine.
* *Caius*.

of his Civil Warres, he returns to *Rome*, where after he had triumphed over *Hispaine*, he assumed the offered title and authority of perpetual Dictator, and swayed the Senate according to his own will; he in a manner having the sole bestowing of all honours, and publick offices, conferring them upon whom he pleased, thereby incurring many mens ill will.

And now the State of the Commonwealth being altered, and the Supreme government thereof reduced to one mans principality, those conspiracies then in brewing against him, were at length broached: For in the fifth month after his return to *Rome*, he was slaine in Pompeyes Court-House, on the Ides of March, and by those very men, whom by his late shewed kindness, he had obliged to him,

him, as also pardoned them for serving against him in the Pompeyan Warre. Those were *Marcus*, and *Decius Brutus*, *Caius Cassius*, *Cneius Domitius*, *Caius Irebonius*, *Quintus Tullius Cimber*, two of the *Servilio's*, *Casca*, *Hala*, and many more, *Marcus Antonius* the Consul, *Cæsars* Colleague; indicted *Cicero* also before the Senate, as guilty of the murder: for that *Marcus Brutus* presently after *Cæsar* was slaine (holding up his Dagger on high) shouted aloud, and nominated him, congratulating him for recovery of their liberty.

Many report that *Caius Cæsar* spake to *Marcus Brutus* in Greek, as he rushed upon him, and called him Son, how they take it, I know not; but it is evident out of *Cicero*, that *Brutus* was fifteen years younger than he.

Caius

Caius Cæsar made divers Laws, some whereof when he was Consul, and other some when he was Dictator, which after his name were called the *Julian Lawes*: as, about distribution of Lands, concerning Violence, Majesty, Extortion, Priestships, Usury. Other Lawes there were, which go under his name, but were made by *Oetavius*. All commend him for his clemency, and Cicero gives him praise for his Wit, Quicknes, Reason, Memory, Learning, Providence Diligence. but he storred grievously at his Authority, yet secretly, and in an Epistle to *Atticus*, Thou shalt perceive, saith he, that this Kingdom can scarce hold halfe a year together. But in all those proceedings, Cicero carried himselfe very wavering and inconstantly, for during the warre he followed Pompeyes party.

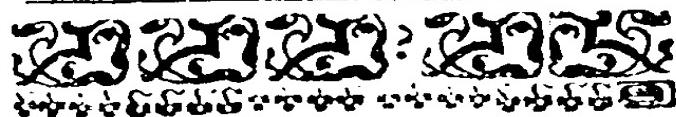
party, and his Camp, although he reprehended his discouragement of mind and cowardize, and in his Epistles to his Friends, he calls Cæsar a warwaging Tyrant and Monster. But after Pompey was put to flight, and slain, and Cæsar had pardoned many of his adversaries, he changes his stile, and in three set Orations extolled him with praises to the very Heavens. Further, when Cæsar heard that there was Treason plotted against him, and would often say that he had lived long enough; he beseeches and requests him to reject that opinion: for although he was full fraught with glory, and in that regard, for him selfe, had lived long enough, yet he had not lived long enough for the Commonwealth, which could not be without his aid and protection: as concerning any danger, he need not trouble himselfe.

selfe. For all of us, saith he, do not onely promise to watch about and guard thee, but also to interpolate our own sides and bodies. But for all this, after Cæsar's death he rejoiced wonderfully, and boasted, that they who had slain him, had obtained that glory, which could scarce be contained within the Heavens.

This therefore is the fourth and last Monarchy; in which place we must note, how this City which was built by Shepherds: from most slender beginnings, by little and little encreased to the height of Potency, and grew to be Empress of the whole world.

Now hereafter I will briefly, as far as I may, declare after what manner it fell off by degrees from this most high estate unto ruine:

The end of the first Book.

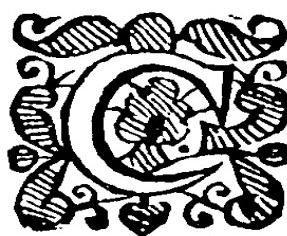


**JOHN
SLEIDAN
of the four chiefe
MONARCHIES:**

O R

The Key of History.

The second Book



Caesar being slain his Sisters Son, Caius Octavius (having drawn about the military bands to his party) persecuted the murtherers most bitterly. And at first, seemed to take arms in defence of the Com-

*Octavius
Cæsar began his
raign A.D.
m.m. 3925.
and reign
ed 1157.*

Government by
three.
Cicero put
to death
An. 3926.

Commonwealth against *Marcus Antonius*: but afterward dividing the Empire with him, and *Marcus Lepidus* ordained a Triumvirat, in which *Marcus Cicero* was by *Marcus Antonius* (whom he had very vehemently opposed) put to death, being sixty three years of age, which was eight years after *Quintus Hortensius* his death, who was so many years elder than he, as abovesaid. *Cicero* directly overshot himselfe in his own policies: for when *Marcus Antonius* molested the Commonwealth, after *Caius Cæsars* death, he with exceeding great praises commended to the Senate, *Caius Octavius*, *Cæsars* Kinseman, a young Gentleman of twenty yeares of age, and begun to urge to have him created Consul, without any regard had to his age, producing examples of ancient times, how

it

it might be done, and refuting such Objections as might seem dangerous; professing to be bound to the Senate upon his honour, that he should always continue such a Commonwealths man, as he then was, and such an one, as they ought chiefly, to wish and desire him to be: but afterwards, forsaken by him, he fell into *Marcus Antonius* his hands. *Marcus Brutus* reprehends him sharply for such his flattery.

Then, as it is common, certaine grudges arising in emulation of the Empire, when as *Marcus Lepidus* for conspiracy against *Ostavius*, was formerly removed out of the Triumvirat, and banished: *Ostavius* made warre against *Antonius* his other Colleague, and after his victory at ^b Aetium, overthrew both him and *Cleopatra* before mentioned, at Alexan-

^b A town
in Epirus.

Christ
born, A.D.
400,
3914.

Alexandria, forcing them both to kill themselves, and made *Egypt* a *Roman Province*. Authors report, that in *Ptolemy Auletes* reign, the yearly revenues of *Egypt*, came to 12500. *Talents*, which sum the learned of our times reckon to 7500000. *Crownes*: but when it came in subjection to the Romans, they judged it to be farre more rich, in regard of the Traffick with *Judea* and *Ethiopia*. *Antonius* thus overthrown and cut off, *Ostavus* alone govern'd the Commonwealth forty four years, and in the 29. year of his Empire, and of the World, 3954. as most acc. int, was our Saviour JESUS CHRIST borne. *Herod*, surnamed the Great, having seven yeares before, most sumptuously re-edified the demolished Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Marcus Antonius was mar-

ried to *Caius Octavius* his Sister, but afterward (being intangled with *Cleopatra's* love) forsook his Wife, and married her, which partly was cauile of the warre. Both of them were exceeding riotous, and Authors relates almost incredible stories of their Banquets, delights, and pleasures: but such as I before set down, was the upshot and end of their lives: This *Marcus Antonius*, was the most famous Oratour before mentioned, *Marcus Antonius* his Nephew.

In *Caius Octavius* his raigne, the Romans had their first war in *Germany*, within their own Territories. *Caius Julius Caesar* indeed overthrew the Germans twice, but it was in *Gallicia*, to wit, *Ariovistus*, in the Country of the *Celts*, and afterwards at the meeting together of the River *Maze*, and the *Rhyne*. After this victory he

¹ Now of
Pomerania
in Germany.

he built a bridge, and past over the *Rhyne*, but resting there a few days, brought back his Army into *Gallia*, and broke down the bridge. Two years after he passed again over the *Rhyne* on his second bridge, a little above that place where he formerly had led over his Army, and then fully intended to have gone against the ¹ *Suevians*, but being certified by his Scouts of all affaires, and fearing much difficulty, and scarcity of provision, returns into *Gallia*, breakes downe some part of the bridge, and in the other part, built a tower and a Castle, and fortified it with Cittadels, that he might not altogether free his Enemies from the fear of his return. And this was all that *Cesar* did against the Germans, as he himselfe writes. But *Oetavius* by the two brothers, *Tiberius* and *Drusus*, made

made warre against them *Rhetians*, and ⁿ *Vindelicians*, and with ^o *Ubian* forces (who were confederates with the Romans) *Qintilius Varus* being their Captain General, invaded that part of Germany, now called *Westphalia*: howbeit *Arminius* Chieftain of the ^p *Cheruscan*s, almost utterly overthrew him, betwixt the River ^q *Amasia*, and ^r *Lupia*. *Horace* in a most elegant Ode, comforts *Virgil*, lamenting his death. *Drusus* died in Germany, leaving behind him two sons. *Germanicus* a most worthy Souldier, and *Claduus*.

Horace in another most elegant Ode, as we said before, extols him, and derives his pedigree from *Caius Claduus Nero*, who when he was the second time Consul, together with *Marcus Livius Salinator*, slew *Asdrubal Annibals* brother, at the River of *Metellum*.

^m Germans
bordering
on the
Alpes.
ⁿ Vandals.
^o People a-
bout *Colon*.

^p Germans
near the
River *Ebe*.
^q *Eins*.
^r *Necobar*.
Horat.lib. I.
Ode 24.

Horat.lib. 4.
Ode 9.

Ost. vius,
so stiled in
honour, as
much as
Soveraign
at this day.
i Of *B* *sey*
in *Span.*

n Of *Aqui-*
tane in *Gallia*.

* *Hingars.*
x Inhabiting
Wendland,
in some
parts.

y Of *Sclavonia*, also
of *Wenden-*
land.

z Inhabiting
near
Lomwady.

rum, as he was bringing over a supply of forces. *Augustus* also subdued the ¹ *Cantabrians*, ⁱⁱ *Aquitaniens*, ^{* Pannonians}, ^x *Dalmatians*; ^y *Illyrians*, ^z *Satessians*, and inhabitants of the *Alpes*. It is reported, that he often intended to lay off the weighty charge of the Empire: but againe considering with himselfe that it would be rashly committed to many mens authority, changes his minde. In the thir y and third yeare of his raigne, deceased *Herod the Great*: whom hee, and *Marcus Antonius* in the third year of their Triumvirate, had made King of *Iudea*: and in the eighth year after his death, his Sonne and Successor *Archelaus*, was banished to *Vienna a Town in Gallia*.

It is written that *Ostavius* maintained forty four legions of Souldiers in protection of the Provinces of the Empire.

In

In *Egypt* there were three, as many in *Hispane*, and eight in *Germany*. The yearly expence (as many in their computation reckon) amounts to 2100000 Crownes, so as they may distribute amongst every Legion 272000. Crownes yearly. A Legion, as they hold, consists of 6000. Foot men, and 500. Horse men.

Ostavius is very much commended for his love and liberality towards men renowned for their learning. The most famous Poets which then flourished, were *Varius*, *Virgil*, *Plotins*, *Valgins*, *Fuscus*, the two *Vescoes*, *Polio*, *Messala*, the *Bibulies*, *Servius*, *Eurinius* and *Horace*, who desired that his works might have approbation from them, not regarding other mens censures of them. But the most famous wits of *Rome*, flourished in a certain continual order from *Marcus Por-*

G

Por-

Portius Cato, and *Africanus* the Elder, untill this time. For this age wherein *Augustus* lived, was in a manner the last that retained that genuine sense, and pure vigour of the Latine tongue; for afterwards by little and little, it grew more and more corrupt, till it degenerated into meer Barbarisme, which continued eventil within our memory.

The Poets born at *Corduba*, used, as *Tully* saith, a kind of gross and uncouth garbe: but what think wee, would hee have judged of them, who lived after him above a hundred yeares, not onely those who were born and brought up at *Corduba*, but those of *Rome* also.

Now *Tiberius Augustus* his Wives Sonne, as also his Sonne in Law, and by adoption, did (but utterly against his will, at least wise he pretended so, being

^a City of
Betica in
Spain.

Tiberius,
A. Dom. 16
an. 23. m. 6.
d. 26.

being with much adoe, atlast perswaded to it by the Senates entreaty) take upon him the Empire: and at his first entrance undertook nothing of himselfe alone, but communicated with the Senate, in all matters of importance: notwithstanding within a little while after quite neglecting the affaires of the Commonwealth, wholly gave over himselfe to his pleasures. In his raign the Parthians be-reft him of *Arminia*, and the *Dascians* and *Sarmaciens* of *Mysia*, the *Germains* foraged *Gal-lia*: but all those losses nothing at all moved him.

Many Writers (and those men of great esteem in point of Divinity) record that in the fifteenth year of his raign, our Saviour *JESUS CHRIST* was crucified, but Saint *Luke* writes, that in the same yeare hee was baptized by *John Baptist*.

*Caius Caligula, An.
Dom. 38.
an. 3.m. 8.*

b Lyons in
France.

At that time flourished those Lawyers, *Marcus Cocorius Nerva*, the father and sonne, and *Cassius Longinus*, *Tiberius Nero*, who served in the warre at *Alexandria* with *Caius Cæsar*, was this *Tiberius* his Father. To him *Caius Cæsar Caligula* succeeded, the most wicked sonne, and direct Monstur of *Germanicus*, his most worthy Father. It is recorded that *Tiberius* in those twenty three yeares which he raigned, had gathered together an infinite Masse of Gold: which *Caligula* out of hand in the very first yeare consumed. About the second yeare of his raigne *Herod Antipa*, *Herod the Great* his sonne, he who beheaded *John the Baptist*, was sent in banishment to b *Lugdunum*: to whom *Herod Agrippa* succeeded, who beheaded *James the Apostle*.

After *Caligula* was slaine,
Claudius

Claudius his Uncle was brought in. He hearing that *Britaine* had revolted, went thither, and after he had subdued part of the Island returned home.

In his raigne happened that great general dearth, which *Agabus* foretold, as the Evangelist *Saint Luke* mentions.

Claudius Nero, this *Claudius* his successor, openly signified, that at some time or other, he would quite abrogate the order of the Senators. In his raigne *Britaine* gave him a great overthrow, massacring the Roman Citizens and confederates there: the Legions also in *Armenia* were compeiled to go reproachfully under the yoak; with much difficulty *Syria* was held in: *Gallia* revolted by the means of *Julius Vindex* Governor of that Province: as afterwards *Spain*, *Sergius Galba* being their Leader

Claudius,
42.an.13.
m.8.d.20.

Acts xi.

Nero 56.
ad.13.

Galb.1 68.
m.7.d.7.

Othom. 4.
Vitellius. m.
8.

der. And whilst he was calling about how to recover those losses, and making ready his journey into *Gallia*, the rest of his forces which lay dispersed in other Provinces, rebelled. Histories relate what a loathsome and outragious Monster hee was: and thereupon being condemned by the Senate, as an enemy to the commonwealth, by the help of one of his servants, he killed himself. Besides *Seneca*, these Poets then flourished, *Lucan*, *Persius*, and *Silius Italicus*: the last whereof was Consul in the last yeare of *Neroes* raigne. From that time the State of the commonwealth was brought to that pass, that the Creation of the Emperours lay within the power of the the Armies and legions of the *Romans*. After this manner was *Vespasian* made Emperour. For those bands which lay in *Mysia*, *Pannonia*, *Judea*

Vespasian.
63.
An. 9. in 11.
324.

Judea and *Syria* revolted from *Aulus Vitellius*, and swore fealty to *Vespasian*. He subdued *Achæa*, *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Ryzantium*, *Samos*, *Thracia*, *Cilicia*, and *Comagena*, making them Roman Provinces, and utterly subverted *Ierusalem*, which warre his son *Titus* managed. *Flavius Domitian* made warre against the ^q *Chatties*, *Dacians*, and *Sermatians*, and triumphed over them. Then lived those Poets, *Statius Juvenal*, and *Martial*. *Ulpius Trajan*, (adopted by *Cocceus Nerva*, and afterwards made Emperor) subdued the *Dacians*, twice rebelling, bringing them in subjection to the *Romans* and planting Colonies there, marching with an Army against *Armenia*, and the *Parthians*, upon deditio[n] and favour brought them into his party, thereupon gaining his surname, of *Parthicus*, but also

G 4

most

Titus 79.
an. 2. m. 2. d.
22.
Domitia 81.
an. 15.
^q Now of
the Linz-
grave of
Hessens
Country.
Nerva 96.
an. 19. m. 1.
Trajan. 97.
an. 16. m. 6.
d. 15.

Adrianus
116.m. 19.
m.6.d.15.

most all those Countreyes by him subdued, at length rebelled, especially the Armenians and Mesopotamians, and the Parthians rejected the King whom he had assigned them, as soon as his back was turned homewards towards Italy. *Aelius Adrianus* subdued Iudea then rebelling: the occasion of this warre, was because he had erected a Temple at Jerusalem (which City he suffered to be inhabited againe) to Jupiter Olympius: which fact the Jewes took most hainously. He likewise visited the Gallia's, Germany, Britaine, and the Hispanies, as afterwards Mauritania, the Parthians, Asia and Greece; and returning home through Sicily, from thence went again into Africa, and after his returne to Rome sets forward againe into Greece, and from thence passed into Arabia, and afterwards to Egypt.

Assem-

Antonius
Pius. 151.
an. 122.m. 7.
d. 26.

Assembling the Senate, hee commended them to *Antonius Pius*, who being made Emperour after him, maintained peace, endeavouring to obtain all mens good will, and by his Letters and courteous demeanour, kept forraign Kings and people within their obedience. In his time flourished those Lawyers, *Alburnius, Valens, Tuscianus, Vindius, Verus Iulianus, Marcellus, Arrianus, Tertullianus, Salvius, Julianus, Lucius, Volusius, Metilius*.

To *Antonius Pius*, his sonne *Marcus Antonius*, surnamed the Philosopher, succeeded: He took his c kinsm in *Lucius Aurelius Verus* to be his Associate in the Empire. By him he had happy success in his warres in Parthia, he himselfe looking to the affaires of the Commonwealth at home, and in the City: but soon after *Verus* dying, he raigned alone

G 5 and

Antonius
the Philo-
sopher. 16.
an. 16.m. 6.
d. 1.
c Carien
calls him
his bro-
ther.

*f Now Moravians inhabitants in & about Silesia.
h Upper and lower Hungary.
Commodus Antoninus
an. 12. m. 8.
d. 5.
i Of Mauritania or
Morisco in Barbary.
Pertinax.
m. 3.
Didius Julianus. m. 7.*

and overcame in his warre against the Germans, overthrowing also the *f* *Marmannes, Sarmatians, Vandals, and Quadies*, who had invaded the *h* *Pannonias*. For at this time almost all the nations from *Illyricum* to *Gallia*, had conspired againit the name of the *Romans*.

Commodus Antoninus the most lewd sonne of this most laudible Prince, by his Lieutenants overthrew the *i* *Moors and Dacians*, quieted the *Pannonians, Germany, Britaine*, which Countries cast off their subjection: He himselfe in the mean while wallowing in all manner of filthinesse and cruelty.

Septimius Severus had civil wars with *Niger* and *Albinus* who procured *Asia* and *Gallia* to make a revolt: he had good successe in his warres against the *Parthians*, vanquished the *Iews*

*S. Severus
162. 21. 17
m. 8. 19.*

Jewes throughout Syria, subdued Abgarus King of the Persians, and compelled the Aratzians to come to composition. He fortified Britaine, with a Wall crosse overthwart the Island, reaching to the Ocean on both sides: and having subdued those people that annoyed the Country, died at York.

His Son *Antoninus Bassianus Caracalla*, made warre against the *Parthians* and *Armenians*. This was he that commanded *Pupinianus*, * Captaine of the Guard to be put to death, for refusing to defend his *k* *fratricide*. In his time flourished many Lawyers, and most of them *Pupinianus* his Auditors, as *Turruntius, Paternus, Macer, Papirius, Fronto, Anthius Maximus, Hermogenianus, Afranius, Florentinus, Triphoninus, Iustus Callistratus, Venuleius, Celsus*.

Aster *Caracalla* was slaine *Ma-*

*Caracalla
210. an. 6.
m. 2. d. 5.
* Praefectus
Praetorii,
Governour
of the Pre-
torian Co-
hort.
k For Cara-
calla slew
his brother
Geta.*

Macrinus
216. an. I.
m. I. d. 28.

Heliogabalus,
217. an.
3. m. 6. d. 4.
Alexander
Severus 21
an. 13. m. 1.
d. 9.

Macrinus succeeded, who having bad successe in his wars against *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, and perceiving the Legions enclining to *Heliogabalus Bassianus* his son concluded a peace.

Alexander Severus, a stout souldier, successor to *Heliogabalus* that most bruitish of men overthrew *Artavexes* King of the *Persians* in maine battel: and recovered *Mesopotamia* which was lost by *Heliogabalus*. He made warre by his Lieutenants in *Mauritania*, *Illyricum* and *Armenia*, and had good success: but afterwards in his expedition against the *Germans*, who had foraged the Countrey of *Gallia*, was murthered by certaine of his owne souldiers. *Ulpianus* the Lawyer, *Papinius* his Scholar was very intimate with him, and in his time lived *Pausias Pomponius*, and *Modestinus*.

To

To this *Alexander Maximinus* succeeded: Hee with maine forces marches into *Germany*: his Army consisting not onely of Roman souldiers, but also of *Moors*, *Osdronians* and *Parthians*, who had served under *Alexander*. Hee burnt the Dorps in *Germany* farre and wide, put very many of his enemies to the sword, and took many more prisoners, returning with a wealthy Army: *Germany* being at peace he marches to *Syrmium*, and was purposed to have made warre against the *Sarmatians*, nor onely so, but his further intent was, to have brought all those Countries which lie northward even to the Ocean, in subjection to the Roman Empire: but his souldiers not enduring his cruelty, created *Gordianus* their Captaine General, which the Senate (bearing no good will, neither towards

Maximinus
234. an. 2.

Gordianus
236. m. 1.
1.6.

wards *Maximinus*) ratified and proclaimed the other enemy to the Commonwealth. He, going about to revenge this fact, first made an Oration to the Army, then set forward towards *Rome*: the Senate upon notice hereof proclaime *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* their Emperours: and to *Pupienus* was committed the charge of the warre against *Maximinus*, who, together with his sonne, was at the siege of *Aquileia*, slain by his own souldiers as he lay asleep in his Tent.

After this, *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* being both slaine in a mutiny amongst the souldiers in the second yeare of their raigne, the government of the Empire was committed to *Gordianus* a young Gentleman. He in the fourth year of his raigne, marched through *Mesia* and *Thracia* against the

Per-

Pupienus
Balbinus
236.ii.1.
some
months.
1 A City in
Italy.

Gordianus
junior 237
an. 6.

Persians, and in their countries subdued the enemies of the *Romans*; from thence, striking through *Syria*, came to *Antichia*, which was then held by the *Persians*. There he fought divers battels, in so much as hee compelled the *Persians*, who were in a manner accounted the terrorre of *Italy*, to containe themselves in their own limits. At length in the sixth yeare of his Empire, he was slaine, being betrayed by *Philip* Captaine of the Guard, who had raised a mutiny amongst the souldiers. And this *Philip* also, who sent over his Lieutenants with an Army against the *Scythians* that were up in Armes against the Confederates of the *Romans* and their free-boroughs came to the like end: *Decius* succeeded him, who being created Emperour by the Legions of *Illyricum*, and afterward

wards by consent of the Senate; first of all appeased the troubles in *Gallia*. Afterwards commanding the care of the Commonwealth to the Senate; Hee, together with his Sonne, whom he had made his Colleague in the Empire, sets forward (having the Senates consent thereunto) on his expedition against the *Scythians*, who both by sea and land forraged the Country of *Thracia* and other dominions of the Empire: from whence (after some battels, having got the upper hand, and drawn the enemy into a narrow straight place) he had returned with compleat victory, had not *Gallus Hostilianus* Governour of the furthest part of *Mysia*, revealed his counsel to the enemy: whereupon it came to passe, upon joyning battell, that both hee and his sonne (by treachery

cir.

circumvented) were slain.

After this, *Gallus* made Emperour by one of the Legions, and the remainder of the surviving souldiers, concluded a peace with the *Scythians*, to the dishonour and ignominy of the *Romans*, in that he promised to pay them tribute, never heard of before, and altogether unworthy the Majesty of so renowned a State. The *Scythians* hereupon growne more fierce, broke the League, overrun *Dardania*, *Tbrace*, *Thessaly* *Macedonia*, not resting there, but *Asia* also: overthrowing and subverting very many Cities. At length, many other Countries, after the example of the *Scythians*, turned enemies to the *Romans*, and many rebelled. The *Parthians* broke into *Syria*, and seised upon *Armenia*, putting their King *Tyridates* to flight. And such was the insolency

Gallus 257
an. I.m.6.

Æmilianus. 5.
252.m.4.

of the *Scythians*, that they threatned *Italy* also, and were likely to have done much mischief, had not *Æmilianus*, Gouvernour of *Mysia* upon the coast of *Sarmatia*, encouraging his souldiers with faire promises, and hope of rewards given them an overthrow, and pursuing them very farre, took from them their own Territories: for this cause the souldiers proclaim him Emperor: and *Gallus* upon notice hereof marching forth to resist them, was slain, together with his son *Volsianus* his Colleague in the Empire.

In this age flourished *Cyrian* Bishop of *Carthage*, certain of whose Epistles to *Lucius* Bishop of *Rome*, whom hee calls his Brother and Colleague, are amongst divers others, yet extant: and many more of his to *Cornelius*, where amongst other matters, hee complaines of

of those, who being for their offences condemned by the Bishops of *Africa*, and degraded from their Priesthood, had appealed to *Rome*: for it is fit, saith hee, that where the crime is committed, there the cause should be discussed. Since every Pastor hath a certaine portion of a flock committed to his charge, whereof he must render an account to the Lord: therefore the concord of Bishops is not to be abrogated, nor their Decree to be annihilated, who had already given sentence in the cause in *Africa*.

In the mean space another Army lying in the *Alps*, creates *Valerianus* Emperour, a man of Noble Parentage; which when it came to the eares of *Æmilianus* souldiers, they, to shake off all danger from themselves, kill their owne Emperour, and fly to

Valerianus.
292.m.7.

Valeri-

Valerianus his party. This *Æmilianus*, when he was made Emperour, sent his letters to the Senate, wherein he promised to deliver *Thracia* & *Mesopotamia* from the enemy, to recover *Armenia*, and on every side to repel the enemies of the Roman State. *Valerianus* making war against the *Persians*, was by fault of one of his Captains taken prisoner by *Sapor* King of *Persia*, whom the neighbouring Princes, and confederate Nations counselled (but all in vain) to have dismissed. For it was the destiny of the Romans to grow more valiant in resistance, after they were conquered.

Valerianus thus taken prisoner, his son *Gallienus* succeeded. He wholly gave himselfe to his pleasures, neglecting the Commonwealth, in so much, as the Armies which lay dispersed in the Provinces, ele-

Gallienus,
295.11.8.

ected every one a new Emperour, as in *Gallia*, *Spain*: the *Pannonia's*, *Illyricum*, *Egypt*, *Africa*, and the rest: but partly by him, partly by civil dissensions amongst themselves, all those were overthrown. In his raigne, the *Goths* seise upon *Thracia*, forrage *Macedonia*, and besiege *Theffalonica*: the *Scythians* invade *Bythima*, *Cappadocia*, and *Asia*, and striking through the ⁿ *Euxine* sea into ^o *Isther*, offer hostility against the free boroughs of the *Romans*, but so excessive was his reachlesness, then when these newes of the Provinces revolt, and publick calamity came to his eares, his reply was in derision and scorne: as though all this could not hinder the subsistence of the Commonwealth, or the preservation of the dignity thereof, or the state thereof be any whit impaired thereby. Thus by this disho-

ⁿ Which parteth Europe and Asia
^o A River in *Illyricum* which begins in *Germany*, & is there called *Dunabius* or *Danow*.

dishonourable course of life, grown into contempt, as well at home as abroad, he got himself many enemies in the Commonwealth, the Scythians and Goths mixt together with other Nations, being about 320000 strong, were then up in Arms, and had conspired the destruction of the Romans: but *Flavius Claudius* (who succeeded after *Gallienus* was slaine) with much adoe vanquished all those in *Mysia* and other places.

Flavius Claudius,
167.
A. I. m. 9.
Aurélianus
269. *aa. 6.*

Hee was a man of great prowesse, and worthy of a longer life. After *Claudius*, followed *Aurélianus*, because his worth was eminent, having made evident proofe thereof in *Claudius* his raign, against the enemy in many places. He made warres in *Insibria*, and with the *Marcomanes*: at the beginning, indeed with much hazard and jeopardy,

but at length (after the *Sibylla's Books*, by his command, were perused, and the Senate had purged Religion) with happy successe. After his returne from thence to *Rome*, (where he inflicted a penalty upon those, who in his absence had raised an insurrection;) he made warre for recovery of those Provinces which lay Eastward, and in *Syria*, which *Zenolia* held, (a puissant and magnanimous Queen, and her own Childiens Tutrix) being left to her by her husband *Odenatus*, who in *Gallienus* his time, behaved himselfe very couragiously and stontly in those parts.

Wheresoever this Emperour set his foot, there he overthrew the enemies of the Romans, as in *Illyricum*, *Thracia*, and the rest: and at length arriving in the enemies p country, after no lesse doubtfull than

p *Syria*.

q Zenobia.

then dangerous battel, over-threw and took the q Queen; who relying upon the Armenian and Persian auxiliars, most valiantly resisted him. The chiefe City in that Countrey, (which he subdued) was *Palmyra*: the Citizens whereof, upon the Emperours returne out of *Asia* into *Europe*, rebelled, killed their Gouverour, and maintaining a Garrilhon for their defence. But the Emperour making another expedition thither, demolished the conquered City, put all to the sword, not sparing any age or sex. After this he recovered *Egypt*, which then had revolted, and of new reduced the *Gallia's* into the Roman subjection. Then he triumphed at *Rome*, and from thence marching through *Illyricum*, proclaimed warre against the Persians: but in his journey, was slain by his owne familiar Friends

friends. After his death, there was a * vacancy for a r space, which had never happened before, since *Romulus* his decease. At length *Tacitus* succeeded, who continuing Emperour but a few monthes, achieved no memorable exploit; him the Senate requested that he would not ordain his children his successors after him in the Empire, but some man of approved worth and integrity; which was *Probus*, who being confirmed, as well by the Legions as the Senate, recovered *Gallia*, and in divers battels overthrew the *Frixi*, a people of *Germany*, who had gotten possession thereof. He vanquished the *Sarmatians*, and other Nations in *Illyricum*; and coasting through *Thracia*, with the very terror of the name of the *Romans*, and the greatnesse of his noble exploits, obliged the

H bar-

* Interregnum.

r For six months. *Tacitus*, 275.m.6.*Florianus*, m.2. *Probus* 476 m.6.m.4.Inhabit-ing *Frixi*, now called *Frixi-
andri*.

barbarous people to his subjection : In *Asia* he settled a peace, and the same onely of his name, made the *Parthian* King sue for peace. He concluded a peace with the *Persians*, and from thence returned into *Thracia*, and transplanted those forraign Nations whom hee had subdued into the Roman Territories; some whereof, continued in subjection, but others contrariwise, notwithstanding, afterward hee vanquished all or the greatest part of them: and having composed the rebellions in *Gallia*, *Hispaine*, and *Britaine*, in his journey through *Illyricum*, towards his intended warre against the *Persians*, was treacherously slaine by his owne souldiers.

At this time the Commonwealth flourished, peace being settled in all Nations on every side farre and neer; in so much as

as *Probus* would sometimes say, that the world would come to that passe shortly, that there would be no need of Legions and Garrisons: but the soldiers offended at this his speech, thought it best to cut him off.

After him followed *Carus*: he subdued the *Samaritans*, who now, after *Probus* his death, were grown more insolent, and menaced even *Italy* it selfe: then making an expedition against the *Persians*, took *Mesopotamia*, and marching on further died.

His younger Son *Numerianus* served in the warres with him: his other sonne *Carinus* he had set over the *Gallia's*. *Numerianus* was slaine by his twives Father, and in his place came *Dioclesian*: with whom *Carinus* had divers conflicts about obtaining the Empire, but was overthrowne, and

H 2 slain

Carus, 282.
283. and
some
months
together
with his
sons *Cari-*
nus and
Numeri-
anus.

Carinus.
Imperial.
Dioclesian,
284. m. 10.

slaine. *Dioclesian* in regard of the troubles and seditions, in many places kindling, took to him for his Colleague, *Maximianus*. He quieted the Countrey of *Gallia*, then in commotion, as also *Africa*; and *Dioclesian* in *Egypt*, putting the Authors of these broiles to death. He recovered *Britaine* also in the tenth year after the revolt: and to the end that the state of the Commonwealth might be more firme, and to avoid new commotions about succession, he adopted *Galerius* and *Maximianus*, *Constantius*, *Chorine*. *Galerius* being sent by *Dioclesian* against *Narses* King of the *Parthians*, had ill fortune in that warre, losing the major part of his Army: but afterwards commanded to renew the warre, he overthrew the enemy in maine battel, and marching on further in those places, th-

any

any other Emperour, except *Trajan*, took *Ctesiphon*, subdued all *Affyria*, and recovered the five Provinces, lying beyond the River ^u *Tygris*, which had revoked in *Trajan* the Emperours time.

Dioclesian having settled the affaires of *Asie*, returned into *Europe*, where the *Scythians*, *Sarmatians*, * *Alans*, & *Bastarnias*, y *Carpies*, *Chitties*, and *Quadies*, were then all in place. Afterwards both hee, as also *Maximianus* resigning their Soveraignty, invest their Collegues before mentioned, with the title of Emperours: *Constantine* of the *Gallia's*, *Britaine*, the *Hissaines*, *Italy*, and *Africa*; and *Galerius* of *Illyricum*, *Greece* and *Asie*: *Aurelius* was then Bishop of *Rome*, whose decree is extant, prohibiting Bishops from calling a Synod, without the authority of the See of *Rome*, as also

^u Running through Armenia.

* *Alaines* lying betwixt the *Alpes* and *Mnts*, as *Cicero* supposes.

x People of *Sarmatia*.

y Dwelling about the River *Carpis* in *Scythia*.

Constantius.

Galerius,

m. 3. ad. 7.

m. 8.

to condemne any Bishop who should appeal to *Rome*. But *Maxentius* the Emperour persecuting him, his estate as others before him, was both mean and miserable. Whereupon it may easily be conjectured whether or no, he (in those perplexities and lurking corners) could take so much upon him, as to establish such manner of Decrees.

At length *Constantius* dying at *York*, *Galerius* adopted *Severus* and *Maximianus*. In the mean space, the Pretorian Souldiers at *Rome*, elect *Maxentius* their Emperour. After *Severus* was slaine, *Maximianus* made choice of *Licinius* for his Colleague in the Empire. Among those arose great troubles: whereupon the Nobles of *Rome* call home *Constantine*, *Constantius* his sonne, then employed in the *Gallia's* to rescue their City from the tyranny

tyranny of Maxentius. Hee marching forward into *Italy*, with part of his Army, in pitcht field, got the victory, and afterwards quite defeated *Maxentius* his forces at the City of *Rome*. After this, hee fought against *Licinius*, who being overthrown in battel, and almost grown into hatred with all men, was at length slaine by his owne souldiers. Many write that the cause of this warre was, for that *Licinius* did bitterly persecute the professors of Christianity, although he had been very often entreated and admonished to the contrary by *Constantine*. For from the time of the resurrection of Christ, until this age, (almost three hundred yeares) the professors of Christ were diversly punished; omitting those whereto the Scripture makes mention, as of ^z *Stephen*, ^a *James* the brother

Constantine the Great
306. an. 30.
m. 6. d. 27.

b Act. 2.

ther of *John*, b *Peters* imprisonment and enlargement by the Angel: passing over it in silence; *Paul* likewise who grievously persecuted the Church of God, but after his conversion, escaped no kind of punishment for Christ's cause: the Roman Emperours also, as *Nero*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Septimus*, *Severus*, *Decius*, *Valerian*, *Aurelian*, *Diocletian*, and *Maximilian* committed most horrible and outragious Massacres. But *Constantine* comming to the Empire, and embracing the true Religion, afforded harbour and refuge to the Christians. Then first of all began the Bishops of *Rome* to live in safety: for till then, almost all of them, (who from *Peter* whom they will have to bee their first, are reckoned to thir-ty three) were tormented with persecutions.

Their decrees are inserted in the

2 Thes.

the books of the Councils, but the greatest part of them are so slight, trivial and quite dif-ferent from the sacred Scrip-tures, as makes it credible that they were a long time after for-ged by some others.

But if they be true, and pro-ceeded from them, then indeed that which *Paul* by prophesie foretold, seems most rightly to be applied to this place, That then that sonne of perdition and man of sinne began to worke the mystery of iniqui-ty. That Decree yet extant goes under *Anacletus* his name, the fourth from *Peter*, as they reckon; wherein he ordaineth the Church of *Rome* to bee (by Christ's command and in-situation) the head of other Chur-ches.

To *Alexander* the next af-ter him is that Decree attribu-ted, where he commands, that the water should be consecra-ted

C. S. Ierom. writes that he died in the 68 year after the Passion.
Suidas saies that he liued 120. yeare.

Colof. 6.

In confering (as they imagine) the City of Rom the Empire of the West, &c. upon the Popes.

ted with salt, to purge the people, and to avoid the snares of the Devil. But judge I pray you how far those differ from that Majesty of the Apostles, how farre from the writings of S. John the Evangelist, who almost lived till this very time. I have onely set down these two decrees, that by them we may judge of the rest, for they are almost of the same mould, and carry open colour of ambition, and not only the speech wants the grace, but also the matter it selte hath no salt in it, both which *Fant* requires in the Ministers of the Church.

And to this place also appertaines that Decree of Constantine the Emperour, which they have inserted into their Books, for the foundation and bulwark of their power. For the cause and occasion of his excessive liberality, which is there set down, may out of History,

be disproved and convicted of falsehood. Further, be it granted that the Emperour was thus most exceedingly profuse, perhaps for himselfe onely, he might herein abate of his own right, but could not do it, for his successors, authorized with coequal power and Protectors of the Commonwealth. For he who damnifies the freedom and liberties of his Empire, ought not to have the title of Father of his Countrey nor can hee ordaine another to share with him in equality of Authority, or prejudice the same.

By Constantine the Emperors appointment, a most populous Councel was called and assembled at Nice, a City in Bythinia, wherein the Heresie of *Arians*, denying Christ to be coequal in substance with his Father was condemned. Is recorded that many Bishops,

The first Council of Nice held in An. 325. continued three years.

In monastical manner, and some women attired in mens habit.

not onely out of Europe and Asia, but also out of Egypt and Lybia, met together there. Amongst others, one Decree was, that through Egypt, Lybia, and Pentapolis, the ancient custome should be maintained, that is all the Bishops there should remain under superiority of the Bishop of Alexandria, notwithstanding the usurpation and withholding thereof by the Bishop of Rome: as also that the Church of Antioch, and other Provinces and Churches should each one entirely retaine their peculiar priviledges. After this Council, certaine lewd opinions were vented, (one Eustathius being Author) about shunning of marriage, about a new and unusual kinde of habit, about forbearance to eat flesh, and forsaking propriety or possessions. And hereupon (many husbands procuring a divorce, and

and servants leaving their Masters, betaking themselves to this new and religious habite, as they call it; women likewise taking the same course, forsaking their husbands: and those who fed upon flesh, as also the Ministers of the Church that were married being publickly contemned, as persons impure and unacceptable to God:) a Councell was assembled at Gangra a town in Paphlagonia, wherein those were condemned, who either taught or held that opinion.

Constantine (for re-establishing a peace in the Commonwealth) being with most general acclamation, confirmed both by the Senate and people of Rome turned himself wholly to forraigne warres, and after many battels overthrew the Gothes and Samaritans, then forraging the Countrey of Thracia: afterwards being stricken

f His desire
wasto have
it called
New Rome,
but use
prevailed
and alter-
ed it to
*Constantino-
ple.*

g At *Rome*
but heraign-
ned 6 years
before in
Britain, and
elsewhere.

h The Island
of *Oakney*
lying near
and belon-
ging to
Sco. land.

i Now cal-
led *Ireland*
lying be-
yond *Scot-
land*, as
some say,
others
Hil. ad.

strucken in yeares, he proclai-
med warre against the *Persians*, who wasted the Country
of *Mesopotamia*: and in *Asia*,
where he was arrived with his
Army (after receipt of a medi-
cine for recovery of his
health) breathed his last, not
without suspition of poysone.
This is he by surname, stiled
the Great, who named *By-
zantium* a City of *Thrace*, after
his own t name, and thither
translated the Imperial Seat.
He began his g reigne about
the three hundred and twelfth
year after the birth of Christ.
It is written that Comets of
wonderful greatness, were
seen before his death. Hee
left three Sonnes, *Constantine*,
Constantius, and *Constance*, am-
ongst those was the body of
the Empire divided, to *Con-
stantine* part of the *Alpes*, *Gal-
lia*, *Hispaine*, *Britaine*. h the *Or-
sader*, *Ireland*, and i *Thyle*. were
allotted:

allotted: to *Constance*, *Italy*, A-
frica, with the Islands *Illyricum*
Macedonia, *Achaia*, *Peloponne-
sus*, and *Greece*: to *Constantius*,
Asia, and *Thrace*.

Constantine not satisfied with
this division, made warre upon
his brother *Constance*, and at
Aquileia (whither he was then
come) joyning battel with
Constance his forces, lost both
his army and his life. *Constance*
who in the mean time, was
up in armes against the k *Getes*
and *Sarmatians* in *Dacia*, re-
turnes into *Italy*, and having
gotten the *Alpes*, invaded
Gallia, and in two years space
won all his deceased brothers
Dominions, but was slaine
within a while after by the
treachery and crafty dealing
of *Magnentius*. Him, the soul-
diers (before hand allured and
inveigled with rewards) ele-
cted Emperor. *Constantius* the
only surviving brother of the
three,

Constantine
337. ad. 3.
Constantius
337. ad. 24.
Constance
337. ad. 12.

k The same
who were
afterwards
called
Goths.
Cirioz.

three, upon notice hereof, (deputing *Gallus* his Uncles Son, and Sisters Husband, his Vice-Gerent over *Asia*) marches with a strong Army into *Italy*, and so into *Gallia*, where in maine battel hee overthrew the enemy. But *Magnetius* escaping, sends his Ambassadors to sue for peace. Whose suit the Conqueror rejecting, hee on a fresh wages battel againe, but with ill successe: thereupon flying to *Lyons*, where perceiving his owne friends to conspire his destruction, and not having any corner where to hide himselfe, became his own executioner. Afterwards *Constantius* commanded *Gallus* his Cousin german and Vice-gerent for *Asia*, as abovesaid, (who abused his authority and power) to be put to death, wher he could not otherwise remedy it. After this he returns into *Asia*, with intent

tent to prosecute the warre in *Persia*, which, by reason of *Magnetius* his faction above-mentioned, he had broken oft: And in regard the *Germans* about this time making an inroad into *Gallia*, foraged the countrey there, hee adopted his other Cousin germane *Iulianus*, *Gallus* his brother, and to him committed the protection of *Gallia*. *Iulianus* (having had prosperous successe in his designes, and in many battels gotten the upper hand) beat back the enemy beyond the *Rhine*, took many prisoners, and rescued many Roman soldiers out of prison, and at *Argentine* almost quite cut off the enemies whole army. Hereupon the soldiery proclaime him not onely *Cesar*, but also *Augustus*, and set a Diadem upon his head, but against his will as he pretended. For in his letters to *Constantius* he endeavoured

1 Stralsburg
in Germany.

devoured to remove the envy of the fact from himself.

But *Constantius* hereat grievously offended, ceasing his war in *Persia*, and liberally and kindly entreating his neighbouring Nations, that they might continue their allegiance, sets forward on his journey to reduce *Julianus* to his duty, but on the way whilst he was yet in *Asia*, being taken with a fever, ended his life, first ordaining *Julianus* his successor.

Julianus
361. m. 1.
m. 7. d. 3.

During *Julianus* his reigne the enemies contained themselves within their owne bounds, not raising any commotion in any place. He himselfe went out against the *Persians*, and forraging *Affyria* (having put the enemies forces to flight) marched forwards as farre as *Ctesiphon*. At length returning home with his forces, the enemies set upon him in the rere, where fighting in

the

the midst of his Souldiers in the main battalia, he received a wound, whereof, within a while after he died, an enemy to the name of Christ. The Souldiers having thus lost their Leader, being plunged in great distress, create *Jovianus* Emperor: at what time *Julius* the first of that name was Bishop of *Rome*: certaine of whose Epistles to the Bishops of the East, are yet extant, in which he often passes it, that to *Him* alone, as Bishop, saith he of the chiefe See, by a certain singular privilege and Divine Ordinance, belongeth the right of convocating General Councils. But it may seem wonderful, with what face he could write thus; or they so boast of it, when as before him, *Constantine* had called the Council of *Nice*; and after him, a hundred yeares full, *Martianus* the Emperor called the

Jovianus,
363. m. 7.
22.

the Councell of Chalcedon. To him also alone, as Primate of that City, saith hee, appertaines the cognizance of Episcopall causes, and other matters of that kind of more weighty importance. This his arrogancy the Bishops could not endure. But assembling at Antioch, boldly reply: That it was not fit, that the sentence by them passed should be repealed by him, for that they were possessed of the same degree of dignity, whereof hee was, and the Doctrine of Christ came from their Countries to Rome * at the second hand, by the paines and Ministry of the Apostles. Wherefore in case he should proceed, and make new decrees, they would not obey them, neither have communion with him, but would take such a course as the matter it selfe should require. And in another Coun-

*Tandem.

cel in the same City (of greater concourse then the former) amongst other Decrees, they limit the office of a Bishop, as also of a Metropolitane, about discussing of matters of more weighty importance. For they decreed, That in case the Bishops concur not, the Metropolitane of the next adjoining Province, shall delegate certain Judges to determine the cause. But if any Bishop bee condemned for any offence by common Decree of the rest of the Bishops, they ordaine that their sentence shall stand firme, and not be repealed by another. They further establish, That the Bishop shall faithfully dispence the * goods of the Church, and distribute them to the use of the poor, and that he himselfe if need require, may take from thence as much as shall be necessary for natural sustentation. For Saint

*B. 1. i. f.
c. 1.

Pa. 1

1 Tim. 6.8

Paul saith, We ought to be content with food and rayment. Which goods, if the Bishop, say they, shall perchance convert into his own, or his friends private commodity, or commit the administration thereof to his kindred, he is to be restrained by a Council.

At length *Iovinianus* (the enemy being at his back) concluded a dishonourable peace, redelivering those five Provinces beyond *Tygris*, (won by *Galerius*, as above mentioned) as also a part of *Mesopotamia*: and afterwards covenanted that the Romans should lend no aid to the King of *Armenia* their friend and confederate. Marching forth with his Army, as hee was returning home died upon the borders of *Bythinia*. The Souldiers forthwith create *Valentinianus* Emperour, who soon after his comming to

Con-

Constantinople, took his brother *Valeius* to be his Colleague in the Empire, and commanding these Countries to his care marched into *Germany* where he subdued the *Saxons*, bordering upon the Ocean, and soon after he had beeere in *Gallia*, ⁿ died as it is written upon a vehement passion of anger. By this time his brother *Valens* was arrived in *Asia*, to repress the *Parthians*, forra ging the Countrey of *Armenia*, and the King of *Persia*, who breaking the league, was fallen into open hostility: But, after the *Hunnes* or *Tartars*, and *Scythians* had over-run *Pannonia*, *Epirus*, and *Thessaly*, he returns into Europe, where in a pitcht battel being overthrown; and as he fled wounded, and carried into a little cottage, which the enemy setting on fire, he there died. The Edict of *Valentinianus* the Em-

Valentinianus, 364
an. II. m. 8.
d. 22. together with his brother *Valens*.
^m Of the East.
ⁿ In *Pannonia* falling into a fever by an excessive straining of his voice in an angry reply against some offenders.

Emperor, and of *Valens*, is yet extant, wherein it is provided, That those who betake themselves to a monastical life and solitariness, and in that regard escape warfare and publick impositions, shall bee drawn out of their Cells, and either serve for their Country, or else forfeit all those benefits, afterwards conferred upon them that undergo both pains and perils for the Commonwealth.

The enemies not long after (appeased by the Emperours gift and money) departed from *Constantinople*, which they then besieged; *Saxony* being at peace, *Valentinian* the Emperour chose his sonne *Gratianus* for his Colleague; who, after his Father and Uncle *Valens* their decease, succeeded them both. But hee (the Commonwealth being tossed with divers billowes of troubles) assumed

Gratianus
375-387.^{m.}
9.4.5.
With his
son *Valen-*
tianus the
II.

sumed. *Theodosius* a worthy Commander in warre, and sent him into the Eastern Countries. There at *Constantinople* he vanquished the *Huns* and *Goths*, and chased them out of the Coasts of *Thrace*. After this *Gratianus* was treacherously slaine in *Gallia*, by *Maximus* one of his Colonels, who affected the Empire. *Au-*
sanus of *Bordeaux* (certain of whose Poems are yet extant) was his Tutor for literature, whom afterwards he advanced to the dignity of a Consul. His son *Valentinianus* also died, in manner of the same death, by the treachery of his familiar friend *Arbogastus*. But the murderers escaped not scot free, for both of them were slaine by *Theodosius* the Emperour. *Maximus* was taken and put to death at *Aquileia*, and the other acted that part himselfe. Those Tyrants thus cut off

Theodosius,
378. an. 16.
d. 12.

The second
Council of
Constantino-
ple, an. 381.

off, *Theodosius* possest of the Empire, ordaines his two sons, *Honorius* and *Arcadius* his Collegues: to whom by reason of their nonage he appointed Protectors, or, as it were, Governours: to *Arcadius* he assigned *Russinus*, and to *Honorius Stilico*; and not long after departed his life: by his command a Council was held at *Constantinople*, wherein the heresie of *Macedonius*, who derogated from the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, was condemned. The Fathers there assembled, being as it is recorded, 150. in number, ordained Bishops, both there, as also at *Antiochia*, which they stile the elder and truly Catholick Church, and at *Jerusalem* which they call the Mother of all Churches. They transmitted those their proceedings to *Damasus* Bishop of *Rome*, who endeavoured to call them

to

to *Rome*. Saint *Hierom* when hee was young, was familiar with this *Damasus*. He was the Author of that memorable saying. Wheresover the Bishop is, be it at *Rome*, *Eugubium*, *Con-*
stantinople, *Rhegium*, or *Alex-*
andria, he is of the same deme-
rit and Priesthood. *Theodosius*
hath the fame for a very godly
Prince, who being reprehended
by Saint *Ambrose* Bishop of
Milaine, and prohibited en-
trance into the Church took
it patiently.

Arcadius governed in the East at *Constantinople*, and *Honorius* at *Rome*. But *Russinus* with intent to translate the Empire to himselfe, under hand incited the King of the Goths to make warre against *Arcadius*: whose treachery being disclosed, he was slain by the Souldiers.

Innocent the first of that name, excommunicated *Arcadi-*

I 2

Arcadius,
395. an. 13.
m. 3. d. 15
Together
with *Hono-*
rius, who
reigned a-
bout 15.
years after
the death
of *Auli-*
us.

dis the Emperour, for that he gave consent to have St: John Chrysostome expelled out of his Church, as it is related in the Papal Law. At this time flourished St. Augustine also, Bishop of Hippo, who was present at the third and fourth Council of Carthage, where amongst others, those decrees passed: That the Bishop should have a little mansion houic neer to his Church.

That his household stiffe should be mean, his table and provision poor, and by his uprightness and integrity of life should get himselfe authority. That he should use the utensils of the Church, as things committed to his charge, and not as his own.

This Innocent the first writ also to Saint Augustine, and to Anselmus Bishop of Carthage, where exhorting them to mutual prayers, he calls them brothers

thers, and fellow Priests. After Innocent followed Zozimus, who commending the decrees of the Fathers, and of antiquity, saith that it is not lawfull, no not for the See of Rome, as they call it, to make any alteration therein, or any contradictory decree. He also reprehends and corrects the custom of his time, that many men of no learning, aspired to the order of Priesthood. Boniface the first succeeded Zozimus, in whose time the sixth Councell of Carthage was assembled, whereto there was great concourse, wherein Saint Austin also was present. Bonifice sending his Legates thither, declared that the Councell of Nice had granted such privilege to the See of Rome, that all Provinces every where, should appeal thither: and therefore requested the Fathers there assembled, to establish

and confirme the same. Their answer was, that as far as they knew, there was not any such decree at *Nice*; but that the certaine truth might be listed out and knowne, they were agreed to send for a true Copy of the Councel, from the Churches of *Alexandria* and *Constantinople*; which being at length produced, the Decree was found quite contrary: to wit, each Province should have the cognizance of their own causes, and that an appeal should lye from the Bishops to the Councels of the Province, or else to the *Oecumenical Councell*, as they call it. Saint *Cyril* was then Bishop of *Alexandria*. *Boniface* died before the Copy came, and his successor *Celestinus* urging the same, had his answer according to the tenour of that Decree.

Arcadius dying, his sonne
Theo-

Theodosius the II. succeeded, in whose raigne and by whose command a Councel was held at *Ephesus*, in which *Nestorius* was condemned, who denied that Christ was borne God of the *Virgin Mary*; and at this time died Saint *Augustine*. On the other side *Stilico* *Honorius* his Protector dealt no lesse perfidiously than *Russinus*: For he not onely gave the Goths leave to inhabit and seat themselves in *Gallia*, but also instigated them to march into *Italy* with their Leader *Alaricus*, and took the City of *Rome*, which hapned in the yeare of *Rome* built 1162. and of our Lord 412.

The Goths keeping their Rendezvous at *Rome* for a while, and harrazing the Countrey till they came to *n Rhegium*, from thence sailed over into *Sicily*, where they suffered shipwrack, and lost

n. A Sea-coast town in *Italy*, now called *Regio*, opposite to *Sicily*.

their King. But *Silico* still continuing his villainous and treacherous practices, with intent to translate the sway of Government into his owne Sonnes *Eudorius* his hands, was (upon discovery of his plot) taken, and by *Honorius* his command put to death. King *Alarius* thus dispatcht, the Goths elected his kinsman *Adolphus* their King, and under his leading marcht back agalme to Rome, where, what remained they spoile. He being slaine, *Gensericus* reigned, after whose death followed *Wallus*, with whom *Constantine*, *Honorius* his Sisters Husband and Lieutenant for the Gallia's as afterwards Colleague in the Empire, entered into amity and league, granting them *Aquitania* a part of *Gallia* to inhabite.

At the same time the *Scots* and *Picts* infested *Britaine*, but

but were put to flight by the auxiliay forces sent from *Honorius* the Emperour; likewise the *Vandals* and *Alans*, with their Chieftaine, *Gensericus* pillaged up and down *Hispania*.

After *Honorius* his decease at *Rome*, his Sisters son *Valentinianus* succeeded him in the Welt, and at *Rome*. *Theodosius* *Acadius* his son, as above recited in the mean space governed the other part of the world at *Constantinople*.

About this time the *Vandals* and *Alans* (provoked by the dissensions and factions of the Roman Captaines in *Africa*) breake forth out of the *Hispanias* into *Africa*, and wasted the Countrey with fire and sword, after which destruction a certain part of *Africa* was given them to inhabit.

The Goths (who by *Honorius* his permission and consent

as a little above mentioned, inhabited *Aquitaine in Gallia*) not satisfied with their owne bounds, offered violence and injury to their Neighbours: and wearied *Narbon* with their siege. But *Litorius* being dispatcht thither with forces, raised the siege, set the Town at liberty, brought in provision, and giving them battel, at the first sped well, but afterwards was taken with the losse almost of his whole Army: so great was this overthrow that the Romans were forced to sue for peace. In like manner *Gensericus* King of the *Vandals* breaking the league made with the Romans in *Africa*, as before mentioned, on a sudden surprizes *Carthage*, where he exercised much cruelty: which City had then continued in subjection to the Romans, for 585. yeares. Thus having got possession of *Carthage*, hee strikes

strikes over into *Sicily*, which he made flow with blood. Hereupon *Theodosius* the Emperour rigging a Navy, prepares for warre against the *Vandals*, but by reason the *Hunnes* forraged *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, the Army was recalled out of *Sicily*, to defend those parts. The *Scots* and *Picts* then again make an irruption into *Britaine*, and the inhabitants despairing of aid from the *Romans*, desire help from the *English*, a people of *Saxony*: who being allured with the beautifullness of the Country, by little and little conveying over more forces (oppressing the *Britains*) brought the greatest part of the Island into their subjection. Not long after this, *Theodosius* the second died at *Constantinople*; in whose raigne, as it is written, the Sun was doubled, and a *Comet* appeared almost from.

The Saxons invade
Britaine about 449.

from the Ides of July, till the month of September.

Martianus,
A.D. 311.6.
m.6.

Martianus succeeded *Theodosius* in the East. Wee have above mentioned *Gensericus*, with whom *Valentinianus* concluded a peace, dividing *Africa* betwixt them. About this time *Athila* King of the *Huns*, having got *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, most cruelly harased the neighbouring Countries: *Macedonia*, *Mysia*, *Thracia*, intending to conquer the Easterne part of the Roman Empire. But perceiving that the warre would be extreme difficult, in regard the *Goths* (who then were in league with the Romans, and inhabited part of *Gallia*, as above-said) aided the Romans, therefore by his Ambassidours, he requires their amity and confederacy, but *Acilius Valentinianus* the Emperours Lieutenant prevented that; who corroborating

corborating the League with *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, wholly bent himselfe to the warre. *Athila* nevertheless proceeds, and in the Downes of *Chalons*, (which is part of *France* in regard of the *Plaines* in *Campaigne*) was this most dismal battell fought, in which as it is recorded, 18000 men were slaine. And *Athila* losing the day, determined to kill himselfe, lest hee should fall alive into the hands of his enemies. Howbeit King *Theodoricus* his sonne, following *Acilius* the Lieutenants counseil, returned home with his forces, to succeed his deceased Father: whereby *Athila* getting time to recollect himselfe, retires into *Pannonia*, and levying new forces, marches full iwlone with revenge into *Italy*, where at length, winning the City of *Aquileia*, (first wearied out with a long

*o Romandi-
ol.1.*

long continuing siege) fackt
and burnt it. Then forthwith
he takes *Concordia, Padua, Vi-*
centia, Verona, Brescia, Berga-
mo, Millain and Pavy; and
so pillaging up and downe
o Flamina, encamped at the
meeting of the River *Men-*
ciss and Po: where delibera-
ting about his passage to *Rome,*
with his Army, *Leo* the first of
that name, Bishop of *Rome,*
comes to him, and so far pre-
vailed, that altering his intent,
he not onely surceased his ex-
pedition to *Rome,* but also
quite removing out of *Italy,*
returned into *Pannonia,* where
within a while after he ended
his dayes.

This was that *Leo*, many of
whose Epistles to *Theodosius*
the second, and *Martianus* the
Emperours, are extant, where-
in he partly apologizes for his
absence from the Councells by
them convocated, and intreats
them

them not to be offended for
sending thither of his Legates;
and partly also requests, that
they would designe some
place in *Italy,* rather than in
Asia, for the celebrating of
Councells: but he ordained
nothing.

Whilst *Athila* thus raged
up and down *Italy,* the City
of *Venice* was builded; when
many of the abler sort, leaving
the adjoyning pllices, betook
themselves to those sea-sands,
little Islands, and Hillocks,
as into some Harbour. Thus
meane and in a manner desper-
ate and miserable, was the be-
ginning of this City, which
now, as we see, is grown to a
wonderful greatnessse. They
reckon 805. Dukes till this
time; the first whereof was
p Paulus Anazatus, in the year
of Grace, 706. being 252 years
after the beginning of the buil-
ding of their City.

*Venice be-
gun to be
built an.
430.*

*q Some Au-
thors call
him *Paulus*
Anaze-
tus, and
write of his
beginning
in 440
Dom. 697.
and after
their City
built, 282.*

After.

*o Romandi-
ola.*

long continuing siege) fackt
and burnt it. Then forthwith
he takes Concordia, Padua, Vi-
centia, Verona, Brescia, Berga-
mo, Millain and Pavie ; and
so pillaging up and downe
o Flamina, encamped at the
meeting of the River *Men-
cius* and *Po* : where delibera-
ting about his passage to *Rome*,
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gun to be
built an.
430.*

*Some Au-
thors call
him *Paulu-
tius Ane-
tus*, and
write of his
beginning
in 440
Dom. 697.
and after
their City
built, 282.*

After.

Afterwards when *Valentinianus* was slaine, *Geisericus* King of the *Vandals*, sayling over with a Navy from *Africa* into *Italy*, marches with an exceeding great army (being aided by the *Moores*) towards *Rome*, and takes the City, in a manner left quite desolate: but at the earnest request of *Leo* the Bishop, who also, as aforesaid, appeased *Athila*: he forbore fire and sword: The City sacked, captives were transported to *Carthage* in great troops. The enemies after this infest *Campania* with grievous outrages, raze *Capua*, *Nola*, *Naples*, and other Cities: those who survive the Sword, they condemne to the Irons; and grown rich with the wealth of *Italy*, returne into *Africa*.

Martianus Emperour of the East, a Prince of a calme nature

tute enjoyed peace: he was wont to say, That it was not fitting for a Prince to take arms, as long as he might live in peace. In his reign, and by his command, a very great Councell was assembled at *Chalcedon*, wherein *Eutyches*, who confounded the two Natures in Christ, was condemned.

There, amongst the rest, it was decreed, that no Clerk, as they call them, should bee admitted to the Churches of two Cities. Plurality of livings, as wee terme it, was not then heard of, which now is grown so ordinary, as nothing is more common. And almost within our memory, that custome crept in amongst other blemishes of the Church, that the Pope may conferre two Bishopricks upon one man. It now therefore hee would restore the Custome in this behalfe, which was held

The fourth
Council at
Chalcedon
in *Bythinia*.

held in the next precedent age, he should doe his duty, but seeing that cannot be, can we suppose it ever to be granted, that matters shall be amended according to the holy Scriptures, and decrees of the Apostles and primitive times? No, they toile in vaine, that ballance the deedes of the Popes, with the rules of ancient Religion.

*Leo 457. an.
17.*

Marianus dying in the seventh yeare of his Empire, Leo succeeded him: and Avitus (when Gensericus after the taking of Rome, was returned into Africa) succeeded Valentianus at Rome, and in the West next to him, Majoranus, then Severus, and after him; Anthemius: after those followed others, but nothing eminent, who perished in their mutual massacres and treacheries. and raigned but a white, insomuch that now the other part

part of the Roman Empire in the West, stood in great danger.

Nothing memorable is recorded of Leo the Emperour, but that he entred into amity and league with the Goths, then wasting Illyricum, and an Epistle or two of Leo the Bishop of Rome to him, are extant. Zeno q Isauricus was his successor. Amongst those also who ruled in Rome, after Valentianus his death. Augustulus was one, in whose raigne, Odoacer with a maine Army of Herulians and Syrians, out of Pannonia invades Italy, takes Orestes, a noble man of Rome, who was fled to Panie with his Forces, puts him to death, sacks and burnes the City: and marching on, takes in the whole Country as far as Rome. Augustulus dejected in mind, voluntarily resignes his Empire: Odoacer enters the City, and

Zeno 474.
an. 17.m.2.
d.7.
q Called
Isauricus,
because he
was born
in Isaurica
in Cilicia.

Part of
the Goths.

A River
running
through
Veroia.

and obtaining the Kingdome of Italy governed without resistance fourteene yeares. But at length, Theodoricus King of the East Goths, sent by Zeno the Emperour marching from Constantinople, overthrew the Gepides and Bulgarians, opposing him; and so making his way through Mysia and Pannonia, arrives in Italy, and encamps himselfe not far from Aquileia: whether Odoacer afterwards repaying, a sharp battell ensued, Odoacer losing the day, fled; but recollecting his Forces joynes battell on fresh, and is againe overthrown, most part of his Army lost, some whereof perished in battell: others in Africa. He flies amaine towards Rome, where shut out, he spoiles the Country about, and comes to Ravenna: there at length, after three yeares siege, upon the Cities yielding

ding, he was taken and put to death.

Odoacer thus cut off, Theodoricus became Lord of Italy, marches to Rome, where hee assembled two Councils of Bishops, whom hee called together out of sundry Provinces of Italy, to sit upon Symmachus his cause, whom the greatest part refused, as one unworthy, and falsely created. This Theodoricus was an Arian as the Papall booke have it His surname was "Veronensis", and was descended from that Theodoricus above mentioned, who was slaine in the battell against Attila King of the Huns. Odoacer was a * Ruggian, a people of Germany, upon the Danish Sea. Theodoricus thereby to strengthen himselfe, obliged the Kings of the Vandals, Visigoths, and Burgundians to him by affinity.

Whilst the squares went thus

Pope of
Rome.

* Because
of his vi-
ctory at
Verona.

* Of Ru-
giland in
Pomerania.

thus in Italy great troubles were on foot throughout Thrace, Africa, and Britaine, where at length the Saxons got the upper hand.

Anastatius,
491.an.d.2.
m.3.d.3.

Zeno dying at Constantino-
ple, Anastatius succeeds him; He favoured many of those, who allowed of Eutychus his opinion, whereupon a dissenti-
on grew betwixt him and Gela-
sius Bishop of Rome: who by
tedious Letters dehorts him, as their booke have it, from
undertaking the protection of
them: for there were two
things, saith he, whereby prin-
cipally this world should bee
governed, the sacred authori-
ty of Bishops and regall po-
wer: and so much the more
charge lies upon the Priests,
for that they, even for other
men, must render an accoudt
to the Lord: but he was to go-
verne for civil Policy, yet so,
as to be subject to the Minis-
ters

sters of God, and to depend up-
on their judgements: and see-
ing that Priests do obey the
Lawes political, it is likewise
just, that he himselfe should
not refuse those constitutions,
which the Steers-men in mat-
ters Divine establish: therefore
since this honour ought to be
given to all Ministers of the
Church, the cause it selfe re-
quires, that to him most espe-
cially it should be attributed,
whom God by his own Word,
as also the consent of the
Church, would have to rule o-
ver the whole order of Priests:
Let him leave off therefore,
and rather hear him an excu-
ser in this life, than find him an
accuser in the other: After this
his decret concerning the holy
Bible is annexed, in which hee
grants superiority to the See of
Rome, as they call it, then to
Alexandria, and the third place
to Antiochial

In *Anastasius* his reigne, Sicily was tossed with troubles and hostile insurrections, which were quenched by the Authors death. Then also the Huns wasted Armenia, and Capadoccia: the Goths, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus: from both which the Emperour was enforced to buy his peace by gifts, and no small losses.

Much about this time, which was in the yeare of Grace, 500, *Clodoveus* King of the French, first of all imbraced the Christian Religion, having been very oft and earnestly solicited thereunto, as also to forsake his Idols and superstition by his wife, who was of the house of Burgundy. The Council of Orléance, in his reigne established, which consisted of thirty three French Bishops, is extant: wherein amongst the rest, it is decreed,

That

that if the ravisher of a Virgin shall fly to a Church, though he have offered violence to the Virgin, yet he shall not come within danger of death: but shall either be as a bond-slave, or else redeeme himselfe from her.

Anastasius slaine by lightning, or as the Papal Law speaks, dying upon an * erupcion of his bowels: *Iustinus* succeeded, a man of obscure parentage, and from a Swine-heard made a Souldier, as it is written. He was at dissention with *Theodoricus* King of the Goths, Lord of Italy, about diversity of Religion, but yet they held off from blowes: *Theodoricus* dying, *Alaricus* his Grand Child by his sonne succeeded to the great joy and contentment of the Gothes. *John* the first of that name was then Bishop of Rome. He with other more, was sent in Ambassage

* Sleiden
(as Meribominus notes)
he mistakes
the Emperour for
Pope *Anastasius*.
Latin. 518.
an. 9. d. 24.

bassage, by the afore mentioned King *Theodoricus*, to *Constantinople*: where, as their Books relate, he was most honourably entertained, not only by the people, but also by the Emperour himselfe. For they, say they, were exceeding joyful, that it was their fortune, now at length to see and entertaine the blessed Saint *Peters Vicar*, as they tearme him in *Greece*; which had never befallen them before since *Constantines* time the Great, and *Sylvesters*. But it is strange that they should prate thus of *Sylvester*, who came not into *Greece*, as it is manifest: For then when it was most behoovesl, as also needful, I meane at the Councell of *Nice*, he stirred not, but sent thither his Legates, *Victor* and *Vincent*: and afterwadz as they relate, he himselfe assembled another Councell at *Rome*, wherein

wherein he confirmed the Decrees to the Council of *Nice*, where is extant also, a consolatory Epistle of this John the first to the Bishops of *Italy*, wherein he exhorts them, that albeit King *Theodoricus* polluted with *Arian Heresie*, threatened destruction to them, and to all *Italy*, yet they should not desist from their purpose, but resolutely proceed.

Aster *Justine*, his Sisters Son *Justinianus* was made Emperour: Hee wholly bent himselfe to the restoring of the Commonwealth, and at his first entrance set over the whole charge of government to *Belisarius*, who by many great battells, overcame the *Persians*, transgressing their bounds, and offering violence to the Roman Dominion: set free *Illyricum*, wasted by the *Gepides* and *Bulgarians*, redu-

ced the *Parthians*, being up in Armes, to amity: overthrew the *Vandals* most powerfull Forces in *Africa*, recovered *Carthage*; and from thence striking over into *Sicily*, where having notice of the rebellion in *Africa*, he returns thither, and speeds well. Then at length marching into *Italy*, takes *Naples*, sacks it, overthrowes the *Goths*, whose King *Theodatus* then was. After this, he repaires to *Rome*, where he was kindly and honourably entertained by all, removing from thence, takes in the Towns and Forts every where, and amongst the rest *Perousa*: after this he besieges *Ravenna*, where *Vitigis*, King of the *Goths* giving him battel loseth his Army, is taken prisoner, and carried away by *Belisarius* to *Constantinople*. The *Goths* renewing their Forces in the Country beyond,

Po,

Pole & *Hildebrand* their King. To him two succeeded, and after them *Totilas*. He in *Belisarius* his absence, over-running all *Italy*, takes *Rome*, after a siege, sacks and sets fire on it. *Belisarius* hereupon recalled, having finished the war against the *Parthians*, who againe forraged *Syria*, returnes into *Italy*, and recovers the City in a manner left desolate: and then encountring with the Enemy had a happy battell: but sailing into *Sicily* for provision, is called back by *Justinianus*, which afforded occasion to *Totilas* to renew his forces, and return to *Rome*. The Emperour forthwith ordaines *Narses* the Eunuch, General in the *Italian* warre: he expelled the *Goths* quite out of *Italy*, which was so much the easilier effected, they having lost their King *Totilas*, who died of a wound. That

K 3

war

warre with the *Goths*, lasted eighteen yeares. And *Justinianus* thus recovering *Italy*, and *Africa*, after he had assumed his Grandchild by his Daughter, for his Colleague in the Empire, departed this life. Some write that he was a Prince of a dull nature, and overswayed by his wife *Theodora*. *Tribonianus* the Lawyer was in high esteem with him, he who (abrogating the writings and disputations of the Ancients) gathered out of them an hochpotch of the Lawes, and left us the fragments onely, which now goe under the name of the *Pandects*: but he had certain helpers in that work, whose names are mentioned all over. He did the like also in the References and Laws of the Emperours, which being comprehended in three Books, the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian*, and

and *Theodosian*: he contracted into one Volume, naming it *Justinians Code*, using other mens helps therein, whose names the Emperour reckons up in the Preface to his Book. There are Authors that report, how this *Tribonianus* was a covetous man, and for gaine (as the Poet saith) made and marred Laws. In the Code beforementioned, there are many of *Justinians Lawes*, which contradict the former. There was added also a peculiar work of new Constitutions, which throughout bear the name and title of *Justinian*.

The Emperour entreated *Belisarius*, whom I spoke of, (him by whole prowess hee had obtained so many and so glorious victories) most ignominiously: and in his extream old age, caused his eyes to be put out. In his raigne, some Councils were assembled

Virgil.6.
Æneid.

bled at *Constantinople*, wherein *Menna* Patriarch of that City, sate President: who, as their booke have it, is stiled the most holy, most blessed, and Oecumenical. In the beginning of the Code, an Epistle of the Emperour to the Arch-Bishop of the City of *Rome*, is set downe, wherein hee calls him, the Head of all Churches, and subjects all to him. Furthermore, although the learned are of opinion, that it was forged, yet grant it be true, it is certaine that this controversie continued many yeares after, till at length the Bishops of *Rome* amplified with abilities, prevailed: and in the possession of the Church would erect to themselves a Tower, which, whether reared by the hands of men, or favour of Princes, now carries the name, as though it were founded by power Divine. We have

have formerly mentioned how the sixth Councell of *Carthage* was held in Saint *Austines* time, wherein Pope *Boniface* the first, and Pope *Calestines* fallacies were unmasked, when they alledged how it was decreed at *Nice*, that all Provinces should appeale to them. And in *Justinians* time, *Boniface* the second was Bishop of *Rome*, whose Epistle is extant, wherein he sharply reprehends *Aurelius* Bishop of *Carthage* in the before-mentioned Councell, and sayes, that he with his fellows, did by the Devils instigation, resist the Church of *Rome*, as also gives God thanks, that in his time, *Eulalius*, *Aurelius* his successor, was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and after that rehearses the words of *Eulalius*, wherein he professes, that he condemnes both his predecessors and successours,

whatsoever they be, that goe about to weaken the privileges of the Holy and Apostolicall Church of Rome.

Agapens the next to Boniface, removed *Anthemius* Patriarch of Constantinople out of his place, for denying the two naturess in Christ. *Theodora* the Empresse took this very hainously, and by *Basilarius*, admonished *Silvius Agapetus* his Successors, to restore him: and *Basilarius* (certaine other accusations also being laid to his charge) turns him out of his place, and sends him into banishment, substituting *Virgilius*, who likewise called to Constantinople, and refusing to recall *Anthemius*: was condemned to the like punishment: whereby it sufficiently appears in what manner the Bishops of Rome were then subject to the power of the Emperour.

Iustine

Iustine the II. being Emperour, the Persiān War was renued, which miscarrying, *Archelaus* the Emperours Lieutenant of a new concludes a peace.

Narses the Emperours Lieutenant throughout Italy (after the Goths were expellit, and *Totalis* dead) held Italy, almost sixteen yeares: afterwards called home by the Emperour, from whom receiving certaine unwelcome Letters, and there-in perceiving his ingratitude, he not onely stayes still, but sithet for revenge, (sending away his Ambassadors) ingatiates the Lombards then seated in Pannonia, proffering them very large rewards, to depart from Pannonia, and come into Italy, the most pleasant and fruitfull of all Countries. Thereupon they took that part of Italy, which till this day retaines the name from them. This *Iustine* as it

Iustin II.
565. a. 10.
m. 10. d. 10.

it is written, constituted an Exarch Governour throughout *Italy*: he was as it were the Emperours Vicar or Deputy, his chiefe seat was at *Ravenna*, neglecting *Rome*, and in each City and town ordaining some Governour. The *Italian* writers report that this new ordinance was the bane of *Italy* and *Rome*, *Narses* soon after died at *Rome*.

Tiberius I I.
576. an 6.
m. 20. d. 8.

Tiberius not long before adopted and made Colleague in the Empire, was *Justines* successor. He got two happy victories against the *Persians*: and established a peace with the *Lombards*, whose Kingdome then reached from the *Sannites* unto the *Alpes*, the City of *Rome* onely excepted, which after they had for a space sharply besieged, at length (constrained by force of tempest and raine) raised their siege. *Mauritius* *Tiberius* his sonne

Mauritius
583. an. 19.
m. 3. d. 11.

sonne in Law, being created Emperour, in some certain battels by his Lieutenants, overthrew the *Persians*, and at length concluded a peace with them: recalling his Army, hee expelled the *Scythians* out of *Mygia*, repressed the *Lombards* throughout *Italy*: chased the *Hunnes* out of *Pannonia*: but being hated of the Souldiers for his covetousness, was enforced (upon a mutiny arisen) to fly to *Chalcedon*, and there at length was slain, together with his wife, children, and whole race, by *Phocas* the Centurion, who afterwards through sedition, was proclaimed Emperor.

Phocas
603. an. 8.
m. 4. d. 9.

It is written that in *Mauritius* his raigne, a Comet appeared for six months space, and then also was *Mahomet* born, whom we will speak of hereafter.

At this time, *John* Bishop of *Constantinople*, stiled himselfe the

the universal Patriarch; but *Pelagius* the second, Bishop of *Rome*, vehemently resisted him, and pronounced his Decrees void. His successor *Gregory* the first sharply reprehends him for this, and indeed confesses, that in the Councell of *Chalcedon*, this title and honour was given to his predecessors, but none of them used it. As also he exhorts *Mauritius* the Emperor by his Letters, to restrain him, for that also appertained to his Authority which he (in arrogating such a kind of power) did much impaire. It is recorded that the next after *Gregory*, *Boniface* the III. obtained the primacy from *Phocas*, certaine Edicts and Charters being publisht in that behalfe.

In *Phocas* his raigne the Persians very grievously annoyed the Commonwealth: seizing upon *Mesopotamia*, and *Affria*,

ria, and marching on even unto the lesser *Asia*, such was the negligence of this Prince. Germany also, together with *Gallia*, and a great part of *Italy* revolted. The Sarazens wasted *Egypt*: and hee himselfe being slaine for his cruelty and neglect of the Commonwealth, *Heraclius* succeeded. Then again the Persians marching on very farre through *Egypt*, invade *Africa*, which they bring under their subjection. The Scythians diversly dismember *Europe*. *Heraclius* at length marching into *Asia*, when hee could not make his peace, though propounding certaine conditions, little tending to the honour of the Romans, almost by meer constraint encountered with the Persians (who now also forraged *India*) and in a battell or two discomfited them. Then marching on beyond the River

a Cosioes.

ver *Tigris*, and ransacking *Persia* farre and wide (entring at length into amity with *Sirochus* the a King of *Persia*'s Son, who having slaine his Father, set upon the Kingdom) recovered *Africa* and *Egypt*, and whatsoever else the *Persians* had taken, and it was covenanted that the River *Tygris* should divide the *Persian* and *Roman* Dominions. At this time also the *Sarazens* serving in the warre under *Heraclius*, being defrauded of their pay, revolt in huge troops, and pillaging up and down *Syria*, (*Mahomet* being their Chieftain) took *Damascus*, foraged *Egypt*, subdued *Arabia*, and gave the *Persians* some overthrowes. This *Mahomet* was by parentage obscure, but subtle and adventurous, as also afterwards enriched by marriage: and by reason of his prompt wit carrying great sway,

sway, he propounds a new kind of doctrine (to reason indeed) very delectable, but for the most part ridiculous and foolish) whereby he might more and more oblige the minds of men, and more firmly possess himself with soveraignty.

And though this flame might at first have easily been quenched, yet being neglected, in short space grew to a maine height: and so from that time the Majesty and Empire of the *Romans* in the East decayed more and more, Nations revolting one after another.

In *Heraclius* his raigne, the fourth Councell of *Toledo* was celebrated, where, because most part of the Priests throughout *Spaine*, did not every day (but onely upon that day which wee call Sunday) use that prayer which Christ himselfe taught us: amongst other matters, a reformation there-

therein was decreed, as also that the *Apocalyps* of *Saint John*, as they say, should be read in the Churches from Easter to Whitsuntide.

The Gothes then reigned in *Hispia*, when as the Spaniards (growing weary, as it is common, of forraign government) attempting an innovation, this Councell under a severe penalty prohibited the practising of any conspiracy against their King of the Gothish Nation: and that after the Kings decease, the States and Clergy of the whole Nation, should by common consent, appoint the successor. The same Decree was also renued in some other of their Assemblies. The singing of the Hebrew *Allelujah* in the Church, in time of *Lent*, was likewise forbidden, for that it was a time of sorrow, and not of rejoicing. To *Heratius*, *Constantius* succeded, who

Constantine
the third
reigned 2.
months.
and *Heraclius* two
years.

Constancie
the II. 6.2.
.m.27. m.8.
d.10.

who was his Grand Child by his sonne *Constantine*. Hee had an unfortunate Sea fight with the *Sarazens*, who getting the victory, tooke *Rhodes*, and without doubt had proceeded further, had not the factions kindled amongst them, procured a two yeares truce with the *Romans*: The Emperour having this time to pause, marches with an Army into *Italy*, thereby as he boasted, to rescue it out of the Enemies hands: and arriving at *Taranto*, besieged *Luceria*, and other places of *Apulia* belonging to the *Lombards*: but in his journey toward *Naples*, his Rereguard was cut off by the *Lombards*. Entring *Rome* peaceably, at length he disrobes the City of all its ornaments, and there staying a few dayes struck over into *Sicily*, where afterwards he was murthered in a Bath: and some dissension arising

Constantine
the III. or
Bearded.
669. jan. 16.
d. 7.

^b Now
Burſi in
Asia.

arising after his death about succession, the Sarazens (laying hold on this opportunity) with a great Navy invaded Sicily, commit a horrible massacre of the Islanders, take Syracuse, and carry away with them all Conſtance his spoiles taken from Rome. To Conſtance Conſtantine the IIII. succeeded, commonly called the Bearded. He for certaine yeares encountring wirh the Sarazens, at length vanquished them, insomuch as they ſued for peace, and for a thirty yeares Truce: as also condescended to pay a yearly Tribute: and the Romans Enemies in the East herewith shaken, implore a peace. But the Bulgars transpaſſing their bounds, waste Thrace, with them a peace was at length concluded, and both the ^b Mysia's yielded up to them, but afterwards (when they perceived the Romans negli-

negligence) breaking the League, fly out againe, and extenuate the forces of the Empire. This Emperour as it is recorded was the firſt that ordained, That whom the Clergy and people of Rome together with the ſoldiers, had created Bishop of that City, he ſhould obtaine full power: for till this time the dignitie of Bishop of Rome depended upon the confirmation, either of the Emperour, or of his Deputy for Italy. There is a long Epiftle extant of Pope Leo the II. to Conſtance, wherein he condemnes all manner of Hereticks, and highly extols him for his love to, and protection of Religion, as also for his liberality and munificence; adding, that the Church having gotten ſuch a Defender, moſt joyfully triumphed.

The ſixth Councell at Conſtantinople was held in his raige which

The ſixth
Councell
at Conſtan-
tinople, 680.

which consisted of 150. Bishops: Wherein, about the end thereof, mention is made (but in obscure words) of those Canons stiled the Apostles. But *Gracianus* reckons up the contrary opinions; for he avers, that there be those that can affirme, that they were compiled by Hereticks, rejected by the Primitive Church, and accounted among the *Apochrypha's*. Yet it is written, that *Zepherinus* Bishop of *Rome*, in order the sixteenth, approved them: as also, after him, this Council before mentioned, which (as they report) was ended in *Justin* the II. his time, *Constantine* the III. his sonne. In briefe, all stotes upon uncertaine grounds; neither doe they agree in the number of the Canons, for some hold 50. others 60. others 84. in which number indeed they are extant. Whereby

by it may easily be conjectured that more were added: by degrees, and afterwards (though proceeding from many) comprehended under one title. It is written that then also the Archbishop. of *Ravenna*; subjected himselfe to the Bishop of *Rome*; who before that (but most especially after the translation thither of the Exarchy.) would yield nothing at all to him:

To *Constantine Lascitanus*: his son succeeded; he by reason of his nonage: and his inexperience, misgoverned the Commonwealth, and breaking the league which his father had made with the *Sarazens*, and *Bulgars*, was brought to that pinch; as hee himselfe was constrained to sue for peace to both of them. At length, being thrust out for his cruelty, and banished with his nose cut off, *Leontius* succeeded; having been

Iustinian, II
686. an. 10.

Leontius,
696. an. 23.

been prisoner two yeares upon suspition of affecting the Empire. In the time of those broiles, the Sarazens invade Africa, but were within two yeares after chased out thence by force of Armes. The Roman Souldiers forsaking the Garrison in Africa, since the Emperour sleighted over all affaires with negligence and carelessness, and fearing least they should againe be expelled by the Sarazens, who were then exceeding strong; create one *Tiberius* Emperour. He marches with his forces to Constantinople, where winning the City, takes *Leontius*, cuts off his nose, cast him into prison, and constitutes a new Exarchy in Italy. And whilst all matters were carried after this boisterousmanner, the Sarazens laying hold on this fit opportunity, march out of Egypt, with an huge Army; and again surprise

Tiberius
Apsimatus
966. an. 7.

prise Africa and Lybia, and wellnigh all Hispanie.

Justinianus (hee whom I above spoke of, expelled and banished by *Leontius*) by help of *Tribellius* King of Bulgaria, at length takes Constantinople, and therein *Leontius*, and *Tiberius*, whom he put to death; after which he raigned six yeares cruelly, proving also ingratefull to King *Tribellius*, and at length joining battell with *Philippicus Bardanes*, to whom the Souldiers had revolted, both he and his sonne *Tiberius* were there slaine. Pope Constantine pronounced this *Philippicus* (for difference in Religion) a Scismatick, whose eyes being afterwards pluckt out by his own servants. *Anastatius* the II. was his successor.

He sent a strong Navy to the Rhodes to make warre with the Sarazens, constituting

Justinian
the second
again 706
ad. 6.

First cau-
sing them
to be carri-
ed up and
down the
Citybound
in cords,
then tram-
pling up-
on their
necks, and
lastly be-
heading
them.

Philippicus
Bardanes,
712 ad. 2.
m. 9 d 7.
Anastatius,
the II. 7. 15
ad. 1 ad. 3.

Theodosius
Adramittonus,
746.m.
7.d.16.

Leo Conon.
717.m.24.
m.2.d.25.

ting an Ecclesiastical person General thereof: whom the Souldiers refusing to obey, a mutiny arose, and one *Theodosius* of obscure parentage was created Emperour, who chan ging the voyage, marches to *Constantinople*, takes the City, and confines *Anastatius* (who he overthrew in battell) to a Monastery; but not long after being expulst by *Leo* Lieutenant of his forces, he also betakes himself to a Monasticall life. About this time which was in the year of Grace 717. the *Moores* with their whole powers break into *Spaine*, and subdue it. *Roderick* being then King of the *Hispaines*, whom the *Goths* had elected. The *Sarazens* in *Leois* raigne, having over-run *Thrace*, besieged *Constantinople*, both by Sea and Land for three yeares space; but at length (being well nigh destroyed by the plague

plague) were constrained to retire home. This *Leo* was a mortal adversary to *Gregory* the II. Bishop of *Rome*: and charged his Vicar or Exarch in *Italy*, by all meanes to cut him off: but the *Lombards* defended the Pope, not for any love they bare him, but to the end, that by these dissentions, they might enlarge their owne Territories. For upon this occasion they surprised many townes belonging to the Exarchy. Certaine of this *Gregorius* Epistles to the Clergy and Laity of *Thuringia*, are extant, wherein he admonishes them more and more to encrease in the knowledge of God: as also to the *Saxons*, sharply deter ring them from worshipping of Idols, in which employ ment he used one ^c *Boniface* his help, whom he had sent into *Germany*.

The Emperour *Leo* throwes
L 2 all

A part of
Saxony,
where the
City *Erford* stands.

^c An Eng-
lishman
borne in
Devonshire.

Constantine
the V. 741.
an. 9. m. 1.
27.

all Statues and Images of Saints out of Churches, and enjoynes the Pope also to do the like: but he not onely disoyeyes, but also denounces sharp punishment against him persevering in his purpose. To Leo, his son Constantine of that name the fifth succeeded, furnamead *Copronymos*, of the same Religion with his father. He setting forth with a great Navy against the Sarazens, for recovery of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, understanding by a messenger of the insurrections hatched at home, and of *Artabastus* the new elected Emperour, retires to *Constantinople*, takes the City by force, and puts out *Artabastus* his eys. He also as his Father *Leo*, lived in vehement discord with *Gregory the III. Bishop of Rome*, who forthwith sending his *Nuntioe's*, excommunicates him: and they being cast in prison, he

hee made a Decree in the Councell thereupon assembled: That whosoever should hereafter demolish the Images of Saints, or contumeliously abuse them, should be utterly excluded from the Communion of the Church: after this with all diligence and endeavour hee erected Images in divers Churches, and as farre as he could, sumptuously adorned them.

After *Gregory the third Zacharius* succeeded. An Epistle of his is extant to one *Boniface* a Bishop in *Germany*; the same man, as it appeares, whose he'p *Gregory the second* used, as a little above mentioned. *Zachar* as satisfied his requests, and permitted Bishopricks at *Merburgh, Bamberg, and Erphord*, and also gave him leave to go to *Charlemaine*, Charles Martel his son, who was desirous to have a Councel held in

in some City of the *French* Kingdome : and that he might diligently reform the abuses of the Church, but most especially remove Adulterers, and those that had many wives, from the order of Priesthood: for since after the undertaking of the holy Ministry, they ought not to have or touch so much as one Wife, much lesse at one and the same time, they should have more. For *Pauls* words, that the Bishop should be the husband of one Wife, is to be understood not of the time present, but past, to wit, that he who desires to be admitted into the Ministeriall function, should have no more wives than one.

To this Epistle *Charlemaines* Edict (who stiles himselfe Duke of the *French*) is annexed: wherein he ordaines that a Councell should be held every yeare in his presence: and

and commands that adulterous Priests and Whoremongers should be removed out of their places: and likewise prohibits them from Hunting and Hawking, and charges them not to maintain any Whore at home: but concerning Wives not a word.

From this time *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards* required a tribute from the Romans, sharply menacing them in case of non-payment. *Stephen* the II. of that name, then Bishop of *Rome*, seeing he could not stop his mouth, neither with flatteries nor rewards, sues to *Constantine* the Emperour for aid, but no help comming from him, he sollicits *PP. pin*, lately (as we below shall mention) made King of the *French*, to lend him his hand. He marching with an Army into *Italy* besieges *Pavie*, and compels *Aistulphus* to come to composition,

sition, but the enemy, after Pipins returne home growne more kene, again takes arms: whereupon Pipin againe solicieted, marches into Italy; then at length *Asculphus* surrenders the Exarchy to Pipin, in which Country those Cities are of chiefe account, *Ravenna*, *Faventia*, *Casent.*, *Forl.*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Bologna*, *Reggio*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*.

It is written that Pipin delivered all this Countrey into the Popes hands, though the Emperour first required him to restore them to him, as belonging to the Empire, not to the Church of Rome.

*Leo the IV.
775. an. 4.
m.d. 26.
Against
the Saracens.*

To Constantine, his Son Leo the IV. succeeded: He undertook one onely expedition into Syria, where discomfited he retires home, and not long after died, of the same religion with his Father, leaving behind him his son Constantine the

the sixth, who by reason of his nonage, not of ability to raigne, his mother *Irene* governed the Commonwealth, but he waxen warmer in 8 yeares, depoising his Mother, tooke the Empire upon himselfe, with no lesse insolency than cruelty: whereupon certaine conpiracies being practised against him, he set a mulct amongst others, upon his Uncle *Nicephorus*, and put out his eyes. And at length he himselfe by the meanes of his mother was served with the same sauce. within a white after dying of griefe, and thereupon the sway of government returned into her hands, who afterwards in the fourth yeare of her Empire was deposed and sent into exile, *Nicephorus* whom we before mentioned, was her successor.

In the meane time whilst matters were thus tumultuous-

*Irene the
Empress,
797. ad. 4.*

ly carried at *Constantinople*, the name of *Charles King of the French* grew famous. For hee having finished the warre in *Aquitania*, at the request of *Adrian Bishop of Rome*, marches into *Italy*, and as his Father *Pipin* repressed *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, as above said, so he, after a long siege took *Desiderius*, *Aistulphus* his successor, a heavy foe to *Italy*, and *Adrian the I.* As also excluded his Sonne *Adalarius* out of the Kingdome, and chassed him quite out of *Italy*. For the Imperours of *Rome*, by reason of their farre remote absence (I meane at *Constantinople*) ever since *Constantine the Great*, and being likewise hindered, not onely with forraigne warres, but also with ciwil and domestical dissensions, in a manner neglected *Italy*, or at leastwise could not conveniently protect it, especially the

the *Lombards* raigning there: Furthermore, most of them also, being at deadly dissention with the *Bishops of Rome*, as we have formerly specified, out of their hatred towards them, were not moved at this prosperous estate of the *Lombards*. For this cause the Pope provided forraigne defence, and because no house was in those times of more renowne and puissance than that of the *French Kings*, in regard of the greatness of their Noble explots, to them they slie, as to an harbour in time of trouble. And after this manner, *Adrian* dying, *Leo the third*, who succeeded him, having many adversaries at *Rome*, sued to *Charles, Pipin's Son*: who at his fourth accession to the City, was by the Pope and all the people proclaimed Emperour, which happened, that the same time, when nought but facili-

*Charles the Great, 801.
ad. 13. m. 3.
d. 4.*

ons swarmed at Constantinople, insomuch that the very time it selfe, and State of the Commonwealth, seemed to administer the cause and occasion of this change.

Thus therefore the Empire of the West, came to the Germans: for without all doubt, *Pipin* and *Charles* were Germans. This was in the eight hundred and first yeare after Christs birth.

Nicephorus was overcome and slaine by the *Bulgars* and his seal made a drinking bottle by *Cannus* King of the *Bulgars*.

Now after *Nicephorus*, the Emperours of the East were tossed with continual warres, for at first the *Bulgars* often encountred them, then the *Saracens* issuing out of Africa took the Isle of *Candie*, as afterwards *Sicily*, and made havock in *Asia* farre and wide: and last of all, the *Turks*, a people of *Scythia*.

The Emperours of Greece, from *Nicephorus* to *Constantine Palaeologus* the last, are reckoned

ed to 50. some whereof were women, but most of those were sloathful. And in *Constantine Monomachus* his raigne, the *Turks* from a base original, by degrees getting ground more and more, began to waste *Asia*, and dayly encreasing their power, at length made up a Monarchy, but no new, or fifth one, but sprouted out of that part of the Roman Empire, lying in the East. Of which Monarchy, *Ottoman* was the head, about the year of Christ, 1300.

Afterwards *Mahomet* of that name the second, Great Grand-father to *Solyman*, who now swayes the Empire, taking *Constantinople*, and putting *Constantine Palaeologus* the Emperour before mentioned, together with his whole Family, to the Sword, utterly extinguish the name, and succession of Emperours of our Religion,

Ottoman,
first Mo-
narch of
the *Turks*,
A.D. 1300.

gion, in those parts. And the *Turks* to this day hold *Asia*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Mesopotamia*, *Iudea*, the *Rhodes*, all *Greece*, *Thracia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, *Illyricum*, both *Mysia's*, and of late, almost the other part of *Hungary*, and some part of *Africa*.

In former times, the Churches of *Jerusalem*, *Antioch*, *Constantinople* and *Rome*, contended amongst themselves for Primacy, but especially the two last, as we formerly shewed, but the *Turks* ended that controversie, and set such a confusion in those ^b three places, that there is not a tract remaining of a Church, or Christian Congregation: and the matter it selfe shewes, of what colour the face, and what is the state of that ⁱ Church now remaining, which now (those ^{*} rivals or eye-sores being removed) alone triumphs.

Therefore

^b Hierus.
Antioch,
*Constantino-
ple*.

ⁱ Rome.

* Amulis.

Therefore having shewn after what manner the other part of the Roman Empires body, lying in the East, utterly decayed and fell into the hands of strangers: it remains that we should also briefly unfold, how that part in the West quite perished, and found new Lords. But here by the way, let us consider, after what a wonderfull kinde of mockery of fortune, that majestical glory, and sublimity of the Empire, was from those Romans and ancient Families brought into the hands of strangers, and some of them of base degrees, some being *Spaniards*, others originally of *Pannonia*, *Dacia*, *Dardania*, *Dalmatia*, *Gallia*, *Thrace*, *Cappadocia*.

But chiefly it is worth observance, how doubtfull and miserable the estate of these Emperours was: for their dignity and safety consisted not

in

in the power of the Senate, or people, but of the Legions and Souldiers, so that it may stand for a great wonder, that any would undertake this charge so dangerous and obvious to injuries : for from *Caius Cæsar*, (who was murthered in the face of the Senate) till *Charles the Great*, about thirty of them were slaine, four whereof killed themselves, alwayes something was wanting in them, which the Souldiers desired; who could abide the good no more than the wicked : but upon the least occasion, raising a tumult, cut off those, whom sometimes they had drawn up to that height of honour against their wills ; as for example it was *Aelius Pertinax* his case. The Senate stood in fear of the Emperour, but the Emperour himselfe was swayed by the will, and in a manner the beck of the rascally Souldiers.

ers. And this presumption they took upon them after *Caius Cæsar's* death, especially those veterane bands, which he had employed in *Gallia, Hispania, and Africa*.

Hereupon *Cicero* deploring this ; Couragious they are indeed saith he, but in regard of the memory of those exploits, which they atchieved for the liberty of the *Romans*, and the dignity of the Commonwealth too fierce, and recall all our Council to their violence.

The end of the second Book.



JOHN
S L E I D A N
 of the four chiefe
MONARCHIES:
 O R
 The Key of History.

The third Book



Before we speak of *Charles* the great (to whom I told you the Empire of the West was befallen) something must be unfolded concerning the *Germans*, from whom he derives his original. And first of

of all it is manifest, beyond all doubt, that the *Germans* very oft passed over the *Rhyne*, and entered the *Gallia's*, there to seat themselves in regard of the goodness of the soile. For the *Tenthons* broke into the Province of *Gallia*, and were put to flight by *Caius Marius* the Consull. Afterwards the *Arsernes* and *Hedues* quarrelling about Principality, the *Germans* (hired with pay from the *Arsernes* and *Sequanes*) marched thither, at first indeed but with indifferent forces, but encreasing by degrees, in *Arcovistus* their Kings raigne, possessed a good part of the Country; but them *Caius Cesar* overthrew in battle: and some years after, when he made warre against the *Eburons*, a people of *Gallia Belgica*, the *Germans* again march over the *Rhyne*, with intent to beat back the

Roman

Inhabiting Luke
beyond Brabant.

Roman Army, but were by him discomfited, at the meeting of the River *Maze* and the *Rhyne*. Many yeares following, they contained themselves within their owne bounds, because the Roman Emperours held them in play by warres: yet as oft as they could lay hold on fitting opportunity, slackt not their owne commodity, but continually wasted *Gallia*. After this manner, *Gallienus* being Emperour, one no lesse careless than voluptuous, they made an inrode, and by little and little sprung up to that potency, that the Emperour *Probus* had much ado to repell them. *Julianus* also, *Constantius* his Lieutenant, made warre against them afterwards, when *Honorius* was Emperour, the Goths broke into *Gallia*, to whom the Emperour (detained by sundry warres)

warres) granted the Countrey of *Aquitania* to inhabite, on the other side, the ¹ French-Germane, making their way through ² *Belgia*, vanquishing the ³ *Trevires*, ⁴ *Menapians*, ⁵ *Eburons* ⁶ *Morines*, ⁷ *Nervians*, ⁸ *Amtians*, ⁹ *Bellovacans*, ¹⁰ *Soissons*, seated themselves in that part of *Gallia*, which retaines their name, and is called *France*: in which Countrey, *Paris* is the chiefe City, and not farre from thence stands *San Denis*, afterwards consecrated for the Sepulchre of the Kings of *France* to this day. After this manner enlarged, having formerly possession of a good part of *Germany*, even all the Country betwixt the River *Maine*, and the *Rhyne*: they easily repelled, not onely offered hostility, but also made warre upon others. Besides, the Roman Empire in *Asia* and *Africa*, dayly more and

¹ Of Frank-
enland,
then Fran-
conia in
Germany.

² In Holland.

³ In and a-
bout Tries.

⁴ Of Iulicis
or Gallic.

⁵ Part in
Flunders,
part in Pi-
cardie.

⁶ Of Thys-
any.

⁷ R. f. of
Picardy.

The be-
ginning of
the French
Kingdom
about 421.

and more sliding away, and the *Lombards* wasting *Italy*, they almost extended their dominions quite through *Gallicas*: and after many of their Kings had raigned there in successive course, at length the Crowne came to *Pipin* also, and to his sonne *Charles*. *Charles Martel Pipins* Father, who was not King himselfe, but onely one of the Nobles, and Governour of the Palace, or as they are commonly called *Majors* of the House: vanquished the *Bavarians*, and *Suevians*. For as the writers of the *French Annals* deliver it, the Kings there, for some years together, had nothing at all besides their Title and Principality of Government belonging to the Governour of the Kings House. For those Kings degenerated from the worth of their Predecessors, and gave themselves over to pleasure, reje-

rejecting the care of the Common-wealth: whereupon the Governour of the Palace bore all the sway, and by how much greater the Kings negligence was, so much more hee augmented his Authority. At length upon this occasion, *Pipin* who was Governour in *Childricks* raigne (when the cause, as they say, came to can-vassing before Pope *Zachary*) got the Kingdome. Hereof is mention made in that Decree which they name *Gracians*, to wit, that it is lawfull for the Pope to deprive Kings of their Principality: but the title and inscription of that place is false, seeing there were two *Anostatio's* Emperours, and it cannot be referred to either of them; for the former raigned above 200. and the other 37. yeares before this happened: as also there was no Pope *Gelasius* in the later Emperors time.

I thought good to adde this for the Readers advertisement, that they may wisely and warily peruse the Papall Records: for it is not one place alone which discovers this to bee their prime practise, so to fatten an opinion of antiquity upon their Lawes, that they may carry the more weight and authority.

Pipin (besides his repressiōn of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, at the Popes request, as before mentioned) commenced warre also against the *Saxons*, and afterwards against the *Aquitaniens*, whose Chieftaine hee took and put to death: not long after, departing his life, they forthwith rebelled, and King *Charles* his sonne with much difficulty and infinite toile, at length made an end of that double warre, For he was in Armes against the *Saxons*, full thirty three yeares, during which

which warre, he made other also: *Bavaria* likewise with their Chieftaine *Tassilo*, hee brought under his subjection, and in two expeditions against the *Lombards*, marching into *Campania*, subdued all *Italy*, and settled it with Laws; and reduced into subjection those Cities of *Gallia*, lying upon the Ocean, which *Ca:ns Casar* calls *Armorica*, but now goe under the name of little *Bretaine*, which refused any longer to pay yearly Tribute to the Kings of *France*. In *Hispaine* also whether he made an expedition with an Army against the *Sarazens*, victory attended him: but in his retурne upon the *Pyrene Mountains*, by a stratagem received a sore overthrow from the *Vascones*, a people of *Aquitane*; notwithstanding at last, after eight yeares warre, hee overthrew the *Hunnes*, then

M

" Of Gascoigne.

* For the Normans originally inhabited Norway.

^x Against the Islands of Majorque and Minorque.

in possession of *Pannonia*, and likewise by his Lieutenants composed *Bohemia*. And his last war was against the *Danes* or * *Normans*, then with a great Navy foraging the maritime coasts of *Germany* and *France*. By the achievement of those so famous exploits, hee gained his surname the *Great*. For whereas before him, the *French* Kings onely held that part of *Germany*, lying betwixt *Saxony*, and the River *Davow*, and betwixt the *Rhyne* and the River *Sabat*, to this he added *Suevia* and *Bavaria*; all *Saxony*, afterwards both the *Pannonia's*, *Dacia*, *Istria*, *Ireland*, and the midland Country of *Dalmatia*: whereas also the *French* Kings had onely that part of *Gallia*, lying betwixt the *Rhyne* and the River *Loire*, betwixt the Ocean and the ^x *Balearique* Sea: he added all *Aquitania*, all

all the top of the *Pyrene* mountaines, to the River *Iber*, and (which should have been named first) all *Italy* from the *Alpes* to the furthest part of *Calabria*. And this done, he sets forward to *Rome* the fourth time, where he was proclaimed Emperour *Augustus*, by *Leo* the third, and all the people, after he had raigned thirty three yeares.

Thus the Roman Empire in the West, rent almost into piece-meales, especially from that time when the Emperours made choice of *Constantinople* for their Court and Seats, (as appears out of that which we have before mentioned) was by the Emperour *Charles* re-dintigrated, and as it were a new body, re-assumed beauty and feature, after so many and so great Provinces were reduced into one mans Principality.

Nicephorus the other Emperour in the East, was much displeased hereat; but *Charles* by his humanity and kindnesse appeased him, and interchanging presents, both of them lived in amity: and the certain bounds of each Empire was set out.

Besides other assemblies, he had a Council at *Rhemes*, wherein amongst many others, one Decree was, that Bishops should diligently peruse the holy Scriptures, and Preach the word of God. There was a Council also held at *Mentz* the year before his death; and others some years before, at *Tours*, *Chaalons*, and *Arles*, about reformation of the Church, as they deliver it: that lived in those times. Then constituting his sonne *Lewis*, heire of his Kingdom, and of the Empire, died at *Aix*, a town in *Gallia-Belgica*, aged seventy

seventy yeares, in the yeare after Christ's Birth, eight hundred and fourteene, after he had been Emperour almost fourteene yeares, the first of any *Germane* advanced to that dignity: In his time, there were onely one and twenty Metropolitane Cities, as they call them, throughout *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France*: as *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Millaine*, *Frisly*, *Grado*, *Cullen*, *Mentz*, *Salizburgh*, *Triers*, *Roane*, *Sens*, *Befanson*, *Lyons*, *Rhemes*, *Orleans*, *Vienna*, *Monstier*, *Juerdun*, *Burdeaux*, *Tours*, and *Burges* in *Berry*.

Pipin his Father committed the *Exarchat*, taken from the *Lombards*, into the Bishop of *Romes* hands, as abovesaid, which indeed is so delivered to memory, and it is reported that he directly gave it to them, but that very many call into question.

Eginardus one very familiar with

y Charles.

with y him , and his sworne Scribe , writes , that he more dearly esteemed of that Church, which they call Saint Peters in Rome , than any other , and that a great masle of Gold , Silver , and Jewels was transported thither , and very many gifts sent from him to the Popes : for herein he used extraordinary diligence , that by his means and procurement , the City of Rome might enjoy her ancient Authority , and St. Peters Church might not onely remaine safe and secured under his patronage , but also flourish in wealth above other Churches : Thus much onely he writes , but of the donation of so many and such potent Cities , within the bounds of the Empire , not a word : nay , it is written , that afret his fourth comming into Italy , when he was created Emperour , he ordered not onely the pub-

publick affaires , but also both Ecclesiastical and private concerning the Pope , the City of Rome , and all Italy . For when he was not yet Emperour , but onely King of France , having vanquished Desiderius King of the Lombards , as abovesaid : he came to Rome , and had a Councel , in which (as their books relates) Adrian the first , together with the whole Councell , granted him the right and power of electing the Pope , as also disposing of the See Apostolick , as they rearm it , and confirming Bishops .

Eginardus attributes to this Charles , many vertues worthy of a Prince , as Temperance , Modesty , Frugality , Love to Religion , Learning , Eloquence , and Knowledge , not onely of the Latine , but also of the Greek tongue : withall , his exceeding care and diligence

ZCommonly called
Alconius an
Engl sh
man, so
Bede and o-
thers.

in educating and nurturing up his children to the same course. He also, as it is written founded the Academy of *Paris*, as well of his own accord, as also by the instigation of *Albinus* his Tutor for learning of the Arts, as *Egizardus* reports. He also gave German names to the twelve Months, and to the Windes, which they now use, whereas before that time, as the same writer relates, the French used partly Latine, partly barbarous names.

And tāus farre in Preface-
wise, touching the *Germans*,
and the Emperour *Charles* :
Heneefoward Ile briefly run
over, and shew after what
manner this part of the *Ro-*
man Empire in the West, hard
and sharp restored and recol-
lected by *Charles*, againe de-
cayed, which being divided,
fell into many mens Domini-
ons,

ons, who held the same, as their proper right, not acknowledging the Fountaine from whence they flowed: Insomuch, as that Majesticall and so much renowned sublimity of the Roman Empire, is nothing else at this day, than a certaine slender shadow of a great body after it was shrunk from such an huge masse, to Germany one particle of Europe. Last of all, Ile briefly explain, how Daniel foretold this enterchangeable course of Monarchies, and fall of the Roman Empire.

Now Lewis, Charls his Son,
another German Emperour,
renewed amity with Leo Ar-
menius Emperour of Greece:
and Pope Leo dying in the
third yeare of his raigne, his
successiour Stephen the fourth,
comming into France, consecra-
ted him at Rhemes. To
this Pope, Paschalis succeeded,

Lewis 1.814
an 26. III. 14
d. 24.

a Emperor.

who (by reason the Emperour interposed not his authority) diligently and earnestly excusing the fact, alledged, that the Papacy was obtruded upon him, altogether against his will. The Papal Books have it, that this *Lewis* the Emperour, confirmed to this *Paschalis*, and to the rest after him, both the possession of goods, and also permitted a free election, that whom soever all the *Romans* should judge fit for that dignity, he should be accounted Pope. But I see not what credence can be given to such kinde of writings as these: for they so jar amongst themselves, and are so patcht together without all Method, that it cannot be understood what should follow.

Lewis had three Sonnes, *Lotharius* whom hee elected Collegue in the Empire and his Kingdom: *Charles* (who suc-

succeeded his deceased brother ^b *Pipin*) he set over *Aquitania*: and *Lewis* over *Bavaria*, upon a rebellion raised, hee being taken by his Sonnes, and deposed from his Kingdom, was confined to a Monastical life at *Compeigne*, a Towne of the *Soissons*. The French Annall writers report, that the Ecclesiastical Prelates (whose hautiness and riot he desired to restraine) convocating some assemblies at *Aix*, stirred up those broiles against him, and provoked his Sonnes to put in practise this so impious a fact. But being set at liberty the sixth Month following, to the great contentment of the people, he recovered his Kingdom and all more.

Because the place serves, let us by the way take a view of the many National Synods held in *France*; for next after that before mentioned at *Aix*, there

^b In *France*
The Em-
peror *Lewis*
deposed by
his own
sons, a.
833.

Restored
the sixth
month fol-
lowing.

there was another *Troy* in *Campaigne*: after that at *Rhemes*, *Tours*, *Digion*, *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Vienna*, *Avignion*, *Vierren*, *Orleans*, and many more in the same places; for when the affaires of the Commonwealth so required, the Kings themselves convocated as well the States Ecclesiasticall as others, for reforming of publick enormities. In like manner *Lewis* the twelvith, at bitter enmity with *Julius* the second, assembled a Councell of his own people at *Tours*, and *Lyons*, in the year of Grace, 1510 and 1511.

Now to the purpose, *Lewis* dying, was buried at *Mentz*, and *Lotharius* (then up in Armes against his Brothers) succeeded: which warre at length quenched, and a new division made, Germany fell to *Lewis*, and part of *France*, from the River *Maze* to the *Rhyne*:

to

Lotharius
840. a. 15
m. 3. d. 10.

to *Charles*, *France*, from the *Brittish Ocean*, and *Pyrene Mountaines* to *Maze*: *Lotharius* (besides that he was Emperour) held *Italy*, and the province of *Narbon*.

To him his son *Lewis* the II. succeeded, who repressed the *Sarafens* breaking into *Italy*. In his raigne amongst others, *Adrian* the II. was Pope, created (as their Bookes have it) contrary to the Emperours assent, by the Roman Nobility, Citizens and Clergy, as they call them. For although the Emperours Deputies were in the Citie, yet were they not called to the Election: who taking it in ill and discontented part, received their answer, that it was not done in any contempt against the Emperour: but in caution for future times, lest that custome of expecting the Emperours Deputies at the Popes Creation,

Lewis II.
8559 a. 15
m. 10.

Creation, should grow up as necessary. They report that with this answer, they were not onely well pleased, but also in reverence humbly saluted the Pope. Now here we may see a certaine wonderfull variety and inconstancy in their writings: for if *Lewis* the first granted them a free election, as they boast, and as it is mentioned a little above, why did *Lewis* the II. his grand-child take this for an injury offered him? But howsoever the case stands, the title of that decree which is in *Gatians Gentes*, is evidently false, for it is attributed to *Gregory* the IV. whereas he departed his life, twenty and two yeares before *Adrian* the second was made Pope. Did he write a History when he was dead of those things which happened afterwards?

Nicholas the I. was the next before

before *Adrian*, a very long Epistle of his to *Michael* Emperour of *Greece*, concerning his power over all Churches, is extant. For *Ignatius* was removed from his Bishoprick at *Constantinople*, and *Photius* placed, without the Bishop of *Romes* consent: as also the Images were thrown downe. He therefore with all the vehemency he could, exclaimes against this. Many of his Decrees also are extant full of Papall Majesty.

Charles King of *France*, as abovealid (notwithstanding his other elder brother *Lewis* the King of *Germanies* resistance) marches in all haste into *Italy*, and is consecrated by *John* the eighth Pope of *Rome*. In his second expedition into *Italy*, at the Popes request, for repression of the *Sarazens* who had again invaded *Campania*: he died at *Mantua*. His Son

Lewis

Charles the
Ball. 875
a. i. 2. m. 2.
Poysoned
by *Zed'chi-*
is a Jew.

Lewis the
Stammerer.
877. m. 2.
m. 6. d. 5.

Charles the
Grosse, 879.
an. 8. m. 7.

The Nor-
mans first
comming
into Nor-
mandy in
France.

Arnolphus
887. m. 22.
m. 1. d. 19.

Lewis surnamed the *Stammerer*, was his successor, but he reigned onely two yeares. After him the government of the Empire came to *Charles the Gresse*, Son of *Lewis* King of Germany, who (his two brothers being dead) held all Germany, Italy, and France, and chased out the *Sarasens*, who infested Italy: for a while also making warre against the *Normans*, a people of Lower Germany, then annoying *Belgia*: at length granted them that part of France, which to this day retaines their name. Next after him *Arnolphus* his Brother *Soror* was Emperour, a worthy Prince. He marching into Italy to set Pope *Formosus* at liberty from his adversaries: takes *Rome*, and took revenge upon the Authors of that sedition.

In the time of his raigne, the *Hunnes* being chased out of *Scythia*,

Scythia, breaks into *Pannonia*, and marching into *Germany*, (*Lewis* the third *Arnolphus* his Son being then Emperour) got a notable victory not far from the River *Lech*, and then overran *Bavaria*, *Suevia*, ^b *Franconia*, and *Saxony*, with bloodshed, robberies and fire.

Arnolphus Emperor, a Council of two and twenty German Bishops, was held at *Triburii*, sometimes a Town upon the bank of the River *Maine*, where amongst many other, one Decree was, That no man should sell a burying place for the dead; and that no Lay-man, as they call them, should be buried within the Church.

About this time a mighty uproar burst forth throughout *Italy*: for *Berengarius* and certaine other Nobles of *Italy*, loaden with multiplicity of favours from *Charles the Bald*, conspired against *France*, at what

^b In Ger-
many be-
twixt Sue-
via and
Hassia.

what time *Charles the Grosse* raigned: but their attempts there proving frustrate, they bend their mindes for *Italy*, which by long and (mutual confict, as it is common) they haraze with merciless outrages. At length the Victory falling to *Berengarius*, he got the Kingdome of *Italy*, where after he had taken *Lewis* the Emperour he put out his eyes, as Histories relate. About this time also (that no parcel of calamity might be wanting) the *Sarazens*, *Africans*, and *Hungars*, most outrageously overrun *Italy*.

Thus whilst the state of most beautiful Religion, under the *Berengarians Hugo, Rudolphus, Lotharius, Albertus*, and certaine others, was so dolefull and miserable, and *Lewis* the Emperour dying in the time of those broy'es; the Germans, but more especially the *Saxons*

ons and Francions, proclaim Otho Prince of the *Saxons*, and *Thuringes* Emperour; but he, stricken in yeares, perswades them to take *Conradus* Duke of *Franconia*, who being created Emperour, ordered all affaires according to *Othoes* direction: and soone after *Othoes* death, when he himselfe was very dangerously sick, calling together his prime Nobility, requesting them to acknowledge *Othoes* son *Henry* then absent, for Emperour. This was that *Henry* vulgarly called *Henry the Faulconer*. Thus, we see after what manner the Imperial splendour and dignity, fell from the *French* and *Charles the Great* his lineage, to the house of *Saxony*.

These two Emperours *Conradus* and *Henry*, were not consecrated, as they call it, by the Bishop of *Rome*, and for that cause

Conrade I.
911. m. 7.
m. 6.

Henry the
Faulconer,
919. m. 17.
e Because
of his great
delight in
hawking.

cause are left out by many: moreover it is written, that this *Henry* neglected the Popes offered ceremony of consecration, and that he should say, that he was content with the acceptance and suffrages of good men.

Within a while after this, *Arnolphus* the Evil Duke of *Bavaria*, intended to bring about the sway of Government into his own hands: whereupon forces being mustered up on both parts, when both the Armies stood in battel ray at *Ratisbon*, the Emperour calls him out to private parley, putting him in mind how he was created Emperour by the most part of the people of *Germany*, and dehorting him from jeopardizing the lives of so many thousand men, most whereof were innocent and ignorant of the cause of that warre: changed his intention, and so broke off

off the battel.

In like manner *Burchardas D.* of *Suevia*, rebelled, but (shaken with the Emperors puissance) came to composition.

The *Hungars* againe spoile *Saxony*: but after their Chief-tain was taken, make a nine years truce. The Emperour after this, training up his subjects in seats of Armes, vanquished the *Dalmenincians*, takes the City of *Prague*, together with *Wencesluis* Duke of *Bohemias*, making that Country tributary to him. In maine battel he overthrew the *Hungars* then againe (after the truce ended) breaking into *Saxony*: and distributed the tribute which the *Saxons* paid them, amongst the poor.

He intended to have gone to *Rome*, but gindred by sickness, constitutes his elder son *Otho* heir of the Empire. Hee commenced wars many yeares toge-

*Otho the Great, 936.
a. 36.m. 10
d. 6.*

Of Worms.

together against the *Bohemians*, then in rebellion: as also vanquished and put to flight the *Hungars*, who then also striking over the *Rhyne* in the *Vangions Country*, had made an inroade into *Franconia*, with intent to march on from thence and pillage in *Saxony*. Hee brought *Burgundy* under his subjection, and afterward marching with a great Army into *Italy*, and vanquishing the *Berengarians*, there married his second wife *Aditheida*. *Luitoldus* his sonne hereat displeased, practises treachery against him, having Coadjutors every where in readinesse to serve his plots, and amongst the rest *Conradus* Duke of *Suevia* his sisters Husband. But his Father besieging him at *Ratisbon*, he (first brought into distresse) humbly craves and obtains pardon.

After this the *Hungars* ha-

ving

ving fortaged *France*, breaks into *Germany* in greater multitudes than at any time before, and encamp themselves near *Auspurge*, on that place which takes name from the River *Lych*. The Emperour marching thither with the *Saxons*, *Franks*, *Suevians*, *Bavarians*, and *Bohemians*; after a doubtful and long battel put almost all the enemies forces to the sword, and caused some of their Chieftaines to be hanged. Then returning into *Saxony* after he had settled the affaires there, makes a new expedition into *Italy*: but before his journey constituted his sonne *Otho* Colleague in the Empire. At length arriving at *Rome*, he assemblies a Council, where he sate President, and deposed Pope *John* the twelfth for his offences, in whose place he appointed *Leo*, of the name the VIII. A decree of

is extant, inserted in the Papal Law, where he sayes, that hee conferres to *Otho* the Emperour, and to his successors for ever, the Authority of chusing Popes, dispossessing of the See Apostolick, and confirming of Bishops: as also pronounces a most severe punishment against those, who (not expecting the Emperours approbation) consecrate Bishops. See here another Decree, contrary to some other before. After this there is the form of an oath added, by which (as they report) the Emperour *Otho* bound him self to Pope *John*, but it is not added who this Pope *John* was, nor of what number in name, either this *John* or *Otho* were. And surely it is wonderful that matters of such importance and moment, should be so negligently put into writing.

Now if *Otho* the first took this oath, then this objection may

may hold against him. That whereas in this forme before mentioned among other things he sweares not to procure any danger to the Popes life, nor to abrogate his honor and dignity: but how can this appear, when a: he, as we said before, removed *John* out of his place, and ordained another: Let him that can reconcile this.

Otho, by reason of the new broyles, marches againe into *Ita'y*, where having settled the affaires, and returning home, died about the beginning of *May*, and was buried at *Maidenburge*, in the year of Grace, 974. In regard of his Noble exploits, and surpassing prowess, He is stiled the Great.

Henry D. of Bavaria rebelled against *Otho* the II. but the sword reduc'd him to his duty. *Lotharius* was then King of *France*, whose brother *Charles* was by the Emperour created

* *beneficiarius.*

Duke of *Lorraine*, under condition that he should bee a * *Leiger-man* of the Empire. *Henry* the Emperour (as the Annals report) got this Province from *Charles the Simple King of France*, and entailed it to his Successors in order. But *Lotharius* displeased hereat, on a suddaine levying an Army, speedily meets him at *Aix*, and had almost discomfited the Emperour before he was aware. The Emperor to revenge this affront, musters up forces, and marching on as far as *Paris*, at length (not without great blood shed on both sides) concludes a peace. Returning home, and from thence making an expedition to *Rome*, he commenced warre against the Greeks, who held *Calabria* and *Apulia*: where, after his Army was defeated, he was intercepted by Pirates, as he fled by Sea, but not being known

known who he was, they dismiss him upon a summe of money paid in hand: and so returning to *Rome*, besieges *Benevento*, with the remainder of his forces, takes and sets fire on it. And not long after, wounded with a Dart in a battell against the Greeks and Sarazens, departed this life, and was buried at *Rome*.

To him his sonne *Otho* succeeded by consent of the Nobility, and was consecrated at *Aix*. He created one *Bruno* a German, Pope, afterwards called *Gregory the fifth*. But *Crescentius* a Consul of *Rome*, set up *John* Bishop of *Placentia* in opposition to him. The Emperour therefore coming to *Rome*, inflicts a heavy and ignominious punishment upon *Crescentius* and his Complices, and caused *John* of that name the XVII. his eyes to be put out.

Otho II.
933. 16, 17
m. 1.d. 21.

The Ele-
ctoral Prin-
cesses of Ger-
many, con-
stituted a-
bout the
year of
Christ
1000.

The begin-
ning of the
Kingdom
of Polonia,
929.

The Emperour in regard of the perpetual dissentions about succession in the Empire, ordained with the Popes help; That certain of the prime Nobility in Germany should be authorized with right and power of electing the Emperours, lest that any man hereafter should set upon that dignity as hereditary. This Decree was made about a thousand yeares after Christs birth.

Robert then raigned in France, a Prince that loved peace and learning. The Annals extoll him for building many Churches, and amply endowing them, as also going in pilgrimage to Rome.

This Emperour *Otho* granted to *Boleslaus* Duke of Polonia, regal dignity and immunity, as their Annals hath it. This therefore is the beginning of the Kingdome. *Otho*, after this, returning out of Italy died.

g died. The next Emperour after him, was *Henry*, of that name the II. Duke of Bavaria, Kinsman to *Otho* the Great D. of Saxony, and Emperour He having settled a peace in Germany, and drawn on some of his adversaries into amity by his extraordinary kindness, and subdued other some ; marched into Italy, there restoring Apulia to the Empire, which the Sarazens had taken. Then after his consecration by *Benedict* the seventh, sending away his Army into Germany ; he himselfe, taking his journey through the *Sqwanes* Countrey, came to an enter- view with *Robert* the French King . where a confirmation of amity was established on both sides. This Emperor was greatly loved of the Clergy, for he was very liberal towards them.

After *Henries* decease, when

N 3

the

g He was
poysoned
by a pair
of gloves
given him
by *Crescen-
tius* (afors-
aid) his
widow.
Henry II.
or the
Lime, 1001
an. 13. m. 5.
d. 29.

b For two
yeares.
Conradus
1034.ii.14
m. 1035.ii.15.

the Electoral Princes could not agree, there was an interraigne or vacancie a while. At length *Conradus* Duke of Franconia succeeded. He enforced *Stephen King of Hungary* to conditions of peace. And having settled the affaires of *Germany*, makes speed into *Italy*, which was almost all ready to rebell; And at first he layes siege to *Millaine*; then going to *Rome*, where consecrated by *John* the eighteenth, he is proclaimed *Augustus*, with the peoples acclamation. Then imposing a mulct upon those that attempted the innovation, he composed *Italy* and returned into *Germany*. But new troubles again kindling in *Italy*, he marches thither and punishes the Authors of that conspiracy, the Archbishop of *Millaine* being one amongst the rest, neither de-sisted he till he had brought it

it all under his subjection. Having dispatched there, he returns home, and dyed at *Utrecht*, a Towne upon the frontiers of *i Batavia*. His Son *Henry* of that name the third, succeeded him, by consent of the Electoral Princes. Hee suppresseth the *Bohemians* then rebelling, and made them tributary; re-inthronizing *Peter King of Hungary*, once or twice deposed by his owne subjects, and quieted the whole Countrey, though not without great losse of his own men.

At this time hapned an exceeding great uproar at *Rome*, for three contended for the Papacy, and what they attempted was all by sinister practises; those were *Benedict* the ninth, *Sylvester* the third, and *Gregory* the sixth.

The Emperour hereupon marching thither, having after

a siege taken the City, he calls a Synod, and constitutes *Suitgerus* Bishop of Bamberg Pope, who changing his name, was called *Clement* the second from whom, soon after the Pope received consecration.

Then againe the Citizens took oath not any wayes to meddle with the Popes Creation, without the Emperours assent. Italy thus set at peace again, soon after the Emperours returne into Germany, Pope *Clement* dyed, and was buried at Bamberg. The Emperour upon notice hereof creates *Boppo* Bishop of *Frisigen*, Pope.

This was *Damasus* the II. who holding the place but 23. dayes, *Leo* the IX. Bishop of *T'ull*, supplied the deceased's place. A certain parcel of an Epistle of his is extant, wherin he sayes, it is not lawful for a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, to for-

forsake his wife for Religion sake, but it is fit they should find her with such necessaries as belong to natural sustentation: notwithstanding, in case she use carnal copulation, in case not lawfull: since *Paul* saies *He had power as well as the other Apostles, to lead about a wife;* which place he thus interprets. That the Apostles had their wives alwayes with them for this intent, that they should be maintained, together with them, by those, whom their Husbands instructed in the Christian Religion and Faith: and not that they should exercise the office of Wedlock, or lye together: therefore Saint *Pau*l thought fit to use the word, *Lead about*, and not *Lie with*.

In the yeare 1050. *Leo* going from *Rome*, assembled a Council of forty two Bishops at *Mentz*, wherin the Emperor

sate President. He dying within three yeares after, *Genebar-dus* Bishop of *Aiston*, by the Emperours assent succeeded him, this was *Victor* the II.

The Emperour marching into *Italy*, after he had settled the affaires there, returns into *Germany*, comes to treaty with *Henry* the first of that name, King of *France*, dyes in *Saxo-ny*, and was buried at *Spire*, the Pope and many other Nobles being present at his death. He had a Sonne called *Henry*, very & young, but was constituted Emperour a little before : notwithstanding, his Mother and the Bishop of *An-spurge* governed the Empire. Within a while after Pope *Victor* the II. dyes, after hee had held the Papacy little above two yeares. To him, *Frederick*, of the house of *Lor-raine*, called *Stephen* the ninth succeeded. He also within few

& Seven
yeares old
Henry IV.
1056 an.
49.m 10.
d.3.

few months after, dying at *Florence*: One *Benedict*, of that name the tenth, by help of his friends, and without the Emperours assent, sets upon the Papacy. The *Romans* liked not well of this prank, who to acquit themselves, dispatching their Ambassador to the Emperour, proffer the same fidelity to him which they had performed to his Father, and intreat him to constitute a law-
ful Pope ; *Benedict* hereupon deprived, the Emperour gave them *Gerhardus* Bishop of *Flo-rence*, this was *Nicholas* the II.

The Princes of *Germany* grudged much, that the Com-monwealth should be governed by a woman, the Emperours Mother, as abovesaid : upon which occasion, a meane was invented to draw away her Son from her : whereupon the Arch-bishop of *Mentz* and *Cullen* had the prime ma-naging

naging of all affaires, to them the Arch-bishop of *Bremen*, one in exceeding great favour with the young Prince, was now and then conjoined, who alone over-ruling him, disposes of Ecclesiastical promotions to himself and his friends especially *Abbes*: and to keep the State of envie lower, persuades the Emperour to conferre them likewise upon other Princes. In the mean space, *Nicholas* the II. dies, in whose place the Emperour constitutes the Bishop of *Parma*: but having not at all acquainted the Senate of *Rome* herewith, and in that regard some troubles likely to issue, *Alexander* the II. Bishop of *Luca* was elected. Betwixt those two a sharp controversie followed, but *Alexander* having the longer sword, carried it.

The Arch-bishop of *Bremen*
only

onely bearing all sway with the Emperour, incensed his fellow Bishops against him by whom at length he was deprived; and though shortly after restored to his place, yet he long survived it not. And the Emperour (necessity contrai-ning him) since all in a manner complained of the state o' the Common-wealth, requested *Anno* Arch-bishop of *Cullen*, to undertake the Govern-ment, But hee, seeing insolenc-y and iniquity bore great sway, excusing his age and sick-liness, afterwards resignes up his office to him. This young Emperour now grown to two and twenty, being by nature prone to vice, began to en-crease his lasciviousnesse, and despising his wife *Bertha*, kept many Concubines. Then rai-sing Castles all over *Saxony*, intended to bring them into servitude, and restrained not his

his Officers, who used much excess and insolency.

Hereupon the *Saxons*, as well the Nobility as Clergy, knitting a league, betooke themselves to Armes, in vindication of their liberty: which after much adoe, and long intercession, they lay downe againe, he first satisfying their demands, and making a narrow escape by flight in the night time. *Alexander* the II. dying, the *Roman* Nobility, without the Emperours assent, set up *Hildebrand*, called *Gregory*, of that name the VI.

The Emperour upon notice hereof, expostulates with them by his Ambassadours, and withall admonishes the Pope to give him satisfaction herein. He makes answer, that hee was drawne to it against his will, and when hee never dreamt of it, and that he would not have been inaugurated

gurated before hee, and the rest of the Princes of *Germany* had approved of his election. Thus he appeased the Emperour, and was afterward by his consent, confirmed. Then dispatching his Legates into *Germany* to certaine Bishops willed them to assemble in Council: but they refused it, alleging, that it was contrary to the custome and privilege of their Nation.

This deligne miscarriyng, He in some certaine Councils held in *Italy*, Decrees, That Massing Priests shall have no wives, but shall dismisse them, or else leave their places: sending this his Decree to the Bishops in *Germany*: urges earnestly, under a penalty denounced, to have it established: but the Clergy, as they call them, and whole streme of Massing Priests, stiffly reclaime, calling him an Heretick, that

that propounds such doctrine; sithence Christ's words are,
 Matt. 20. *That all should not receive this word.* And *Paul* saith, *They that cannot containe, let them marry.* But this Pope not regarding Christ's word, and contemning *Paul's* authority, would constrain men to reject the use of marriage, which is lawful and ordained by God, and to burn in most filthy flames of lust and rush into manifest lewdnes, but they would rather leave their Ministry than Matrimony.

He nevertheless, as before, sending his Agents, pressing it on, and standing stiffly upon it, the Archbishop of *Mentz* began to hearken to him, who at first gently admonishes those in his jurisdiction, and afterwards assembling a Council at *Erford*, would flatly enjoyn them, but an uproar arising, he escaped death ver-

ry narrowly.

The Emperour in the meantime, to revenge the ignominy received the precedent year, when besieged by the *Saxons*, he wrought out his safety by flight in the night time: makes ready for warre, and violating the league, which he had made the yeare before, musters up all the forces he could possibly make, and in the month of *July*, setting upon the *Saxons* (who by their frequent Ambassadours had, but in vaine, sollicited him for peace) discomfis them in many battels, not without great losse of his owne men, no small number of the prime Nobility being then slaine. Pursuing his victory, he harasses their Country farre and wide, and by his Ambassadors, exhorts them to yield: willing them to hope for all favour from his benignity: but that failed,

failed, though a certaine few obeyed. *Bucco* Bishop of *Halberstadt*; and *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, banished by the Emperour, had the chiefe managing of this war.

The Archbishop of *Mentz* again solicited by *Gregory the VII.* assembles another Council, and makes a new proposal about the Clergies not marrying, but was entertained in like manner as before, and stood in great hazard of his life, whereupon he thought it his best course utterly to lay off this designe.

The *Saxons* thus put to flight, the Emperour dismisses his forces: and the Auxiliary Princes: but upon condition, that they should againe present themselves in Armes before him, on the two and twentieth day of *October* following. When that day came, a great many appeared, and amongst

amongst them many Bishops, but not so many in number as before. There again the *Saxons* send their Ambassadours for peace, encamping themselves at *Northausen*. The Emperour sends them answer, that one way to peace, was to yield themselves: so they, though seeming rather to doe any thing than this, yet certaine Princes (which were sent as Intercessors and Ambassadours from the Emperour) promising them very largely, that they should not thereby incurr any indammagement either of liberty or goods: at length assented, and the Bishop of *Maidenburgh*, and *Halberstadt*, *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Magnus* Duke of *Savony*, and *Frederick* Count *Palatine*, yielded themselves into his hands, and likewise soone after, many of the rest of the Nobility.

The

The Emperour first commits them to custody, not without favour: but afterwards flying from his promise, caused them to be carried into several places, howbeit not long after, he set Duke *Ortho* not only at liberty, but also intreated him very familiarly; but for the rest, both kept them prisoners, and gave their goods for a prey to others.

Then raising new Castles and Forts, wholly bends himself against the safety and liberty of the *Saxons*, and in his absence committed the whole charge of government to *Otto* Duke of *Bavaria*, by parentage descended from the *Saxons*. After this he constituted a Bishop at *Bamberg*, as also at *Cullen*, and an Abbot at *Fulden*. Now a little before this, he was accused to the Pope, and most especially for selling Ecclesiastical promotions,

ons. Whereupon the Pope, by his Legate, cites him to make his appearance at *Rome*, within a certain time, and to give his answer in the cause: But he calls a Synod of Bishops and Abbots at *Wormbs*: there it is decreed, that the Pope, for that hee came to the papacy by sinister means, should be deprived of his place. & forthwith publishes this at *Rome*, by his Ambassadors. But the Pope not a whit moved hereat, both excommunicates him, and also more especially the Bishops of *Menz*, *Utrecht*, and *Bamberg*, having formerly excommunicated certaine of his familiar friends, by whose counsell he supposed him to have been drawne on to this practise. Furthermore, the Princes of Germany deeply offended at the Emperours demeanour and disposition: especially for that, contrary to his pro-

Henry the IV. excommunicated by Gregory the VI. alias Hildebrand. Anno 1076.

promise, he persecuted the *Saxons* with so obstinate hatred, conspire against him, and so much the rather, because he was interdicted the Church: wherenpon they dismisse the surrendered prisoners (the custody whereof was committed to them by the Emperour) judging them not to be tied to him in any bond of allegiance.

At the same time certaine Nobles in *Saxony*, stirring up and drawing on others into their party, surprize those Castles every where raised, some by force and command, other some by deditio[n]; and dismisse the Garrisons in safety, first binding them by oath never after to bear Armes against *Saxony*.

The Emperour upon notice hereot in subtile policy, sets at liberty the rest of the imprisoned Princes, to the end that

that they, returning into *Saxony* might do him faithful service in punishing the Rebels: for hee saw there was no other meanes to bring about his wished successe, with more facility, than by kindling factions amongst them, and renting one from another, but the event was not correspondent: for they, after their returne home, well acquainted with his qualities, with joint minds and might resolued to fight for the Common Liberty; and Duke *Otho* also, forsaking him, did the like: yet the Emperour was full fraught with good hope, having broken through *Bohemia*, into the Countrey of *Campania*, aided with *Bohemian* forces: but when he was certified of the *Saxons* conjunction, and their Army in readiness, despairing of Victory, retires.

Then

Then at length the Princes of Germany appointing the day, met together in great abundance. Luther also repaires the Popes Legate, who unfolding the causes of the Emperours Excommunication, exhorted them to create another, whi h otherwise they were about to doe of their owne accord: for, making a rehearsal of his life even from his tender yeares, they pronounced him to be the blemish, dishonour, and reproach of the Empire; and decreed, that (in regard he had afflicted the Commonwealth with most grievous calamities) hee should be deprived of his government. Hee brought into these straights, began to deprecate and entreat by his Ambassadors, when after much adoe this condition was proposed. That hee should stand to judgement, and subject himselfe

selfe to the Popes cognizance, whom they would send for to Auspuge against the first day of February. That he should procure his absolution within a yeare after the date of the Excommunication, wherein if he failed, the whole cause should fall, dismisse his forces: in the meantime live at Spire, as a private man, with a small traine: not meddle in any publike affaires, not assume the *k fases*, or Imperial Ornaments, till the controversie were lawfully decided. Hee accepts the conditions, Hee whilst hee lived at Spire, be thought himselfe of going downe into Italy, to work his mature peace with the Pope. Taking his journey together with his Wife and little sonne, through Burgundy and Savoy, in most sharp Winter, not without extream difficulty and danger of life: at length

O arrives

*& Bundles
of Rods
used in an-
cient time
to be car-
ried before
the Roman
Consuls.*

arrives in *Italy*, where he was kindly entertained, by the Nobles and Bishops of that Countrey, they thinking that he came thither, incensit with anger against the Pope. The Pope in the interim, at the request of the German Princes, began his journey, comming on some part, till hee understood of the Emperours arrival. Whereupon he stayes to acquaint himselfe with the state of the cause. The Emperour forthwith sending a sumptuous Embassie, wherein were some gallant Ladies, amongst which, one was accounted somewhat too obsequious to the Pope: makes suite to the Pope for his absolution: at first he seemed very loath, and said he could do nothing therein, except the accusers were present: but after much adoe, overcomed at length with entreaties, he refused

refused not. Howbeit the Emperour before hee came into the Popes presence, stayed full three dayes in the lower rooms, court-yard, and without the Gates, where the Pope then was: being clad in mean and simple apparel, without any regal Ornaments barefoot, and fasting from morne to night. The fourth day having admittance, the Pope propounds to him these conditions: that he should stand to his judgement, Answer the Princes their accusation, and if convicted, leave his Empire, and never afterwards attempt any revenge: in the meane time live as a private man, and not meddle in any publick affaires, release his Subjects from their Loyalty and Oath: remove from him his Counsellors and Familiars; in case he shall do any thing to the contrary, that benefit now

O² granted

granted him to become void, and the Princes to have free liberty, presently thereupon to chuse them another. When the Emperour had approved of these conditions, the Pope sayes Mass, and to purge himselfe from all pretended crime, takes the unleavened bread, which they call the *Lords Body*, invocating fearfull execrations upon his own head and estate, if all these troubles were not wrought by his adversaries; and then he exhorts the Emperour (if he thought the crimes objected against him by the Princes, were false, or any injury offered him) to do the like, and take the other part of the consecrated bread; but he excused himselfe, shewing that hee could not conveniently do it, and the Pope urged him no further, but entertained him with a Banquet, and so courteously

teously dismiss him. The Nobles of Italy understanding of those proceedings, were vehemently vext, that he should submit himselfe so basely and ignobly to him, who by most lewd practises had set upon the Papacy, who had polluted all places with blood-shed and adultery. In him (being the Patron of Justice, the Altar and Bulwark of Lawes) they had grounded all their hopes, and had not onely contemned the excommunication, but also for his sake affronted the Pope in bitterenmity: and now, for him, by this, directly the most dishonourable of examples, to brand the Empire to all posterity, with this so deep and indelible infamy, and come in favour againe with him, the publick enemy, both to Church and Commonwealth. Thus, and much more after this manner they chased, and

were minded to elect the Emperours little Son, carry him to *Rome*, and depose the Pope.

The Emperour herewith acquainted, saw no meanes likelier to pacifie them, than by fleeing from the league, and joyning with them; which fact quite confounded the Popes plot, insomuch, that he was enforced to break off his intended journey into *Germany*. And which was next to be done by his Legates, signifies to the Princes of *Germany*, how matters stood, and withal exhorts them to have a care of the Commonwealth. This was in the year, 1077.

They therefore create *Rudolphus*, Duke of *Sacvia*, Emperour, whom the Archbishop of *Mentz* consecrates. But *Henry* returning into *Germany*, musters up Forces: *Rudolphus* doth the like, who chiefly relied

relied upon and from the *Saxons*; but in the third conflict receiving a deadly wound, departed this life.

Presently after this victory, the Emperour calls a Diet at *Brescia*: there a decree passed by the Bishops then present, as well *Italians* as *Germans*, that *Gregory* was not lawful Bishop of *Rome*, whereupon *Victor* the II. Archbishop of *Ravenna*, was appointed in his place: upon this decree the Emperor hastens to *Rome*, besieges *Gregory*, who at length escapes by flight: and then confirms *Victor* the II. by whom he is consecrated.

Gregory the next Pope after him, dying, *Urbane* the II. at *Gergoie*, a town of the *Arvernes*, vulgarly called *Claremont*, where there was a meeting of many Princes, persuades *Philip* of that name, the first, then King of *France*, to the *Saracen*

O 4 warre:

His right hand was struck off in battel, and being brought to him, lying upon his death bed, he cried out, saying, This is the hand wherewith I confirmed my promised loyalty to the Emperour, &c.

warre : of which, afterwards, Godfrey Duke of *Boulogne*, went Leader, who had much happy secessie, and recovered *Jerusalem*, Paschal the II. Urbanes successor, was troublesome also to the Emperour, who for that cause intending to go down into *Italy*, first assignes his Sonne for his successor. But he, prickt forward by others, and forgetting that duty ingrafted in us by nature, drove his father into extreme distresse ; having the Pope and very many Princes of *Germany*, his Complices, both in Council, and in the fact, And hereupon hee was created Emperour , of that name the fifth, his father afterwards dying miserably at *Liege*.

Some few yeares after, hee marches into *Italy* with a great Army, to make an end of the controversie, betwixt the

Henry the
V. 1106.
an. 8. m. 8.
d. 16.

the Commonwealth of the Empire and the Papacy, and hewing out his way with his sword , at length arrives at *Rome*.

Now from *Constantinestime*, the Emperours had the collation of Ecclesiastical honours and dignities : but the Popes growne more wealthy : at length greatly repined hereat, as a thing unmeet ; and from this fountaine issued almost all the jarses betwixt them. Now this Emperour standing upon his own right and power, a great tumult arose at *Rome*, in so much as the Emperour raised up in the night, was constrained to aide his own men, who fell by the sword, all the City over. But these factious persons once supprest, he takes Paschal the second, and dismiss him not till he had given him satisfaction by entring into a league ; but after the Emperor

O 5 was

Henry the V. excommunicated by Paschal the II. 1115

was returned into Germany: the Pope flies off from the league, whereto he had sworn in most sacred words, and excommunicates the Emperour, which stirred up many of the German Princes to rebellion, and amongst the rest, more especially the Archbishop of M^tenz. The Emperour marching down into Italy, sends his Ambassadors to the Pope about a peace, But whilst the matter was in hand, the Pope dies: To him, Gelasius the II. succeeds. The Emperour, for that he was not called to the election, marches to Rome, and sets up another. Gelasius thus deposed excommunicates both him , as also the Pope by him constituted: and the Emperour in regard the Popes Legates sollicited the Germans to revolt, was constrained to retire home. But Gelasius dying in the interim, the Romans chose

chose Calixtus the second, he thrust him out of his place, whom the Emperour in hatred to Gelasius, had created, and after much intermission, compounds with the Emperour.

To Henry the V. Lotharius of the house of Saxony, of the name the II. succeeded. Him Conrad³s Duke of S^tevia opposed, storming that the sway of Government was fallen again into the Saxon's hands: who marching into Italy, to settle himself in that Kingdome (whilst Lotharius in the interim held Germany fast) destitute of aide, returned home, and made his peace with the Emperour.

Innocent the II. was then Pope of Rome. Him Anacletus resisted: to whom, because he was descended from noble parentage, Innocent was forced to yield, but imploring the Emperour's aid, was restored.

Lotharius
II. 1125.
an. 13 d. 13.

The

The Emperour returnes into *Germany*, where having settled the affaires, he marches downe againe into *Italy* with a mighty Army, subdues some Cities then in rebellion, and amongst the rest *Ancona* and *Spoleti*, chased Roger King of *Sicily* out of *Apulia* and *Campania*, (and as fame speaks of him) scarce any Emperour since *Charles the Great* atchieved more worthy exploits through-*ut Italy*. It is written that then also, the Civil Law which as we mentioned, was collected by *Justinian* the Emperours command, having beene borne downe by stormes of warre, was brought to light again.

Corrado IV
a. d. 1139
ad. 1142 m. 10
d. 115.

Corrado D. of Suevia; succeeded him: at what time *Henry* claimed the *Proud*, was Duke of *Bavaria*, and by marriage with the Emperour *Lotharius* his Daughter, Duke of *Saxony* also:

allo: who affecting the Empire, and plotting much mischiefe against the Emperour, was proscribed, and his lands given to others. But Duke *Henry* having recovered *Saxony*; as he was marching into *Bavaria*, died, leaving behind him his Sonne: in favour of whom, the *Saxons* rose up in rebellion against the Emperour, and not so onely, but *Welpho* also, brother to the deceased Duke *Henry*, by force of Armes challenged *Bavaria*, excluding *Ludolphus*, upon whom the Emperour had conferred that Province. A little above we mentioned how the Emperour expelled Roger King of *Sicily*, but whilst *Germanie* was thus turmoyled, King Roger laying hold on the opportunity, invades *Sicily* and chases out the Emperours Deputy: and then sputres on *Welpho* with large promises to proceed

ceed and hold the Emperour in play : The King of *Hungary* too, took the same course, who also stood in fear of the Emperour.

At length the Emperour marching out against the *Saracens*, lost his army, and returns home : from whence intending to go downe into *Italy*, having all in readinesse, died at *Bamberg*, *Frederick Aenobarb*, or *Red-beard*, Duke of *Suevia*, of that name the first, succeeded him, a man of herroick spirit. He in the beginning of his Raigne, made a peace among the Princes of *Germany*, and ended the controversie about *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, afterwards with a main Army, marches down into *Italy*, sets a mullet upon the *Veroneses*, who had contemned him : and for example sake hangs some of the chiefe upon the gallows. He commanded

*m*Com-
monly cal-
led *Barba-*
russ.
Fredrick
Barbarus,
1152.11.
38.m.3.17

ded a Court of Guard to bee kept about him neare *Placentia*, by the Liege Princes of the Empire, besieges *Millaine*, razes *Asti*, and layes *Deitona* level with the ground. Going to *Rome* is consecrated by *Adrian* the fourth, suppresses the rebellious Citizens, subverts *Spireli*, and made a great slaughter : subdues the *Lombards*, and having broken the snares laid for him by the *Veroneses*, returns into *Germany*, inflicts an ignominious mullet upon the Prince *Palatine*, who in his absence had raised some commotions : and after that, he made the Duke of *Bohemia* King.

In the mean space the *Milanais*, practised many insolent outrages against their neighbours, and againe reared up *Deitona*, demolished by the Emperour : whereupon hee, returning with a strong Army, sacks

The begin-
ning of the
Kingdom
of Bohemia
about 1200

sacks *Millaine*, by the aide of the *Cremonefes*, *Pavians* and *Novarians*. The City thus taken, the multitude at the Princes of *Germany* their intercession (to whom they had petitioned) was spared. All *Lombardy* was reduced into his subjection: from hence (having settled the City with Lawes) he removes to other people there about. After his return they rebell, contemne the Lawes by him established, and demolish the Forts by him raised: whereupon again marching thither, he harrazes the whole Countrey, and raise all places within their Dominions.

In the meane space mortall conspiracies were in hatching against him all Italy over. In which Pope *Adrian* before-mentioned was one; who, as soon as hee had absolutely resolved to excommunicate him he dyed.

^aDrinking
of water
wherein a
fly was
drowned.

The

The Emperour marching into Italy the third time utterly everts *Millaine*, puts the Author of the Rebellion to death, and compels the rest of the multitude to go into exile, then besieging the City of *Rome*, lost a great part of his Army by contagious sicknesse. For that cause raising his siege, and placing garrisons throughout *Hetraria*: setting over at *Spoleti*, *Ancona*, and *Ravanna*, such as hee pleased should governe the Common-wealth, he returnes into *Germany*.

Pope *Adrian* dying, two contend for the Papacie, *Victor* and *Alexander* the I I I. the Emperour being absent, who indeed inclined more to *Victor*: but *Alexander* first excommunicates his Compeditour, and afterwards (the dissention increasing) the ^bEmperour also.

The *Millanois* perceiving this

^b Afterwards whē the Emperour came to him to *Venice* for his absolution, the Pope trode upon his neck, and caused the place in the Psalm. to be sung, Thou shall tread upon the Aspe & Basilisk, &c. The Emperour exclaiming that he did not shishonour to him but to S. P. t. n: the Pope replied, to me and to Peter too.

this occasion break into rebellion, and in many places in *Italy* expel the Emperours deputies, hanging some of them upon the gallowes. The Emperour hereupon returning into *Italy*, fought a hazardous battel with them. The Pope was copartner in the warre, who fled to *Venice*. At length when peace was concluded by truce, he makes an expedition into *Asia*, against the enemies of the Christian Religion, where going into a River to wash himself, was by force of the stream overwhelmed and drowned.

His sonne *Henry*, of that name the VI. was his successor: He (after *William* the sonne of *Roger* King of *Sicilie* death) having been twice in *Italy*, conquered *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, and taking *Naples*, subdues *Sicily*, placing strong garrisons there, in regard of the incon-

Henry VI.
1190. an. 8.
m. 2. d. 22.

inconstant disposition of that Nation. Then he constitutes certaine Nobles over *Ravenna*, and *Ancona*, and throughout *Apulia* and *Hetruria*: soone after having assigned his Sonne *Frederick*, as then an Infant, for his Seccessour in the Empire: he went into *Sicily* by consent of the Princes of *Germany*, and there ended his life. *Frederick* his Son being as aforesaid, in respect of his age, but a childe, all men in a manner deemed it fitter to take his Uncle *Philip*: but *Innocent* the III, Pope of *Rome*, most vehemently withheld that: Howbeit the Princes disagreeing in their choice, when some would create *Philip*, others *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, a great uproar thereupon ensued, especially about the coast of the *Rhine*: but *Philip*, partly by force of Armes, partly by his exceeding humanity,

n Falling into a burning Fever by a poysned potion given him (as it was supposed) by his wife

nitie, drew on his adversaries into subjection, and forthwith made his peace with the Pope, whom by experience he had found a bitter enemy.

*Otho IV.
1208.12.4.*

Not long after he was murdered in his chamber, and *Otho* Duke of *Saxony* before mentioned was his successour: who incurred the Popes displeasure, (being formerly his most intire friend) & was at length excommunicated by him: wherupon a Diet assembled, the Electorall Prince solicited by the Pope to create another, call home out of *Sicily*, *Frederick* the King therof, *Henry* the VI. his son, to whom (as a little above it is mentioned) they had given allegiance, being then an Infant.

Him the Emperor *Otho* meetes with an Army at the *Rhine* to stop his passage, but was discomfitted, and returning into *Saxony*, died, as it was supposed,

posed of griece. And thus was *Fredericke* made Emperour, of that name the I. I. Grandchild to *Frederick Anobard*, or Redbeard, by his son.

Innocent III. before spoken of, had a Councell at *Rome*, called the *Lateran*, there amongst others, these Degrees passed.

That the *Chrisme* and *Eucharist*, which they call the *Hoast*, should be kept under lock and key.

That a private confession of sins should be made once every year.

That an election made by the civill Magistrate, in spirituall promotions, should be of no force.

That those of Ecclesiasticall Order should not, without cause, promise fealty to those that are called Lay-men.

That the Lawes made by Princes should not prejudice Churches.

*Frederick
the second
1012.11.11*

That

That Ecclesiastical persons should be exempted from all contribution,

That tribute should not be paid before Tenth.

That the Reliques of Saints should nor be shown forth of a Casket.

About these Decrees there followed a great dissention, betwixt the *Greeks* and *Latines*; for the *Greeks* would not touch those Altars whereon the *Latines* had offered up the *Holst*, till they had washed and expiated them: as also of a new baptized those whom the *Latines* had baptized. Hereupon it was decreed that they should returne to their Mother Church of *Rome*, whereby there might be one Fold, and one Shepherd: in case they obeyed not, to be (after excommunication) degraded from their Order.

The Emperor goes to *Rome*, and

and is consecrated by *Honorius* the third. He subdued those Rebels, which were spread all over *Italy*, and proscribes some of them. Many whereof fled to *Rome*, and implored the Popes aid. This gave occasion of great discord, for the Emperour tooke it most hazardly that his adversaries should have their harbour and habitation there. The rancor raging hotter, hee by consent of the Princes, assigns his son *Henry* his successour in the Empire; and summons the Princes to a Diet at *Cremona*: but being hindered entrance there, by the Pope and the *Lombards* factions, returns into *Apulia*, and within a while after the Pope dies, to whom *Gregory the IX.* succeeds, who excommunicates the Emperour for not performing his expedition against the Turks, whereto he had bound

Frederick
the II. ex-
communi-
cated by
Gregory the
IX. three
times.

bound himself by vow.

The Emperour deprecating this offence, and purging himself; when nothing could prevaile, he marches to *Rome*, deposes the Pope, and inflicts an heavy mulct upon his Complices: then calling another Diet at *Rivenna*, is hindered by the fugitive Pope, who had stirred up enemies against him in every place. At length the Emperour, after his wife was dead, that he might performe his promise, and provide for the Common-wealth, sets forward on his expedition into *Asia*: But the Pope whilst he was absent makes warre, and seize upon *Apulia*. The Emperour having good successe, recovered many places, and amongst the rest *Hierusalem*: being certified of the state of *Italy*, concluding a ten yeares truce with the enemy, returnes with his Army, and eas-

sily recovers his owne Countries. The Pope fortifies himself by a new league, with these nobles of *Italy*, on whom the Emperour had set a mulct, and then againe excommunicates him for entring into truce with the enemy. The Emperour loving quietnesse, by his Ambassadors treats for peace, which with much adoe hee obtained, and so he returned into *Germany*. But the Pope not able to leave his old guise, dismantling *Viterbo* againe, excommunicates the Emperour, who hereat incensed beyond measure, posts into *Italy*, in raging and wrathfull manner, and punishes all the Rebels throughout *Hetruria*, *Umbria*, *Lombardy*, and the Countrey bordering upon *Po*: whereupon the Pope ingeminates his excommunication, and conjoynes in league with the *Venetians*. The Em-

perour coasting through *Ital*, having in a manner reduced it all into his subjection, laye siege to *Rome*, and not long after, Pope *Gregory* dyes having first summoned a Councell of his owne adherents, at *Raven-na*, whether notwithstanding they could not have acceso, all passages being blockt up by the Emperor, infomuch as certain of them were taken.

This was the Pope that patcht together the decretall Epistles as they call them, which are a great part of the Pontificall Law, loaden with multiplicite of Commentaries : wherein it may seeme wonderfull, that such men there should be that will take so much paines as to adhere to those, not onely inconvenient, trivial, foolish, but also ridiculous workes, as fast as if they were a kinde of Oracle : and spend all the labour and time in

in interpreting, explaining and garnishing them : as though they were hired to that end, to defend other mens folly and error, with their best vigilancie and industry, and to lose the reputation of their owne modesty, in othermens impudency. That Decree, which goes under *Gratians* name, in divers places, amongst other passages, hath these.

The Rule of the Church of *Rome*, which is the blessed Apostle St. Peters seat : must bee followed.

It is not lawfull to hold a Council without permission of the Bishop of *Rome*.

The Lawes of the Church of *Rome* are to be observed, as pronounced by *Peters* owne mouth.

What yoke the Church of *Rome* imposes, though it be not tolerable, it must be endured.

The ministers of the Church ought to vow chasity, that is, they should not marry.

It is lawfull for him, that hath not a wife, to have a Concubine.

If the Pope bee negligent and remisse in his office, he may hurt indeed aswell himselfe as others : notwithstanding he cannot be judged by any man, because he himselfe is to be judge of all men.

The Emperour ought to be ruled by, and not rule over the Pope.

All mortal men besides may be judged by men, but the Pope, Peters successor by God alone.

It is lawfull for the Pope to release subjects from their loyalty and oath, whereby they are bound to their Prince.

In Gregories Decretall Epistles, and in Boniface his sixt booke of Decretals, the Cle-

men

mentines, and extravagants as they call them : it is set down there amongst other things : That the Popes authority is not subject to the Decrees of Councils.

It belongs to the Pope to approve of the elected Emperor, or to reject him, if he bee not fit.

There are two great lights which governe the world, the Sunne and the Moone : The Pope is instead of the Sunne, and the Emperour of the Moone. Bishops may deale more mildly with those that have offended by adultery, and other such crimes as being of lower nature.

The Pope onely hath cognizance concerning the privileges of the Church of Rome.

The bones of excommunicat persons already buried, ought to bee digged up and throwne away.

The Pope may depose the Emperour from his place and Magistracy.

The Emperour is bound to performe allegiance and fealty to the Pope by oath.

It is just that Ecclesiasticall persons should be exempt, and free from all cost, molestation and charge.

A man may bee declared an Heretick after his death, and his goods be confiscated.

The Sons of Hereticks ought not to be admitted to any place of government either Civill or Ecclesiasticall.

It is necessary to salvation, that all men bee subiect to the Pope of *Rome*.

Those few places onely are drawne out of an immense heape: and what kind of stusse they are, there is no man that is well in his wits, but may perceive.

The Law is, that men of deepest

deepest learning should define the same. Soveraigne reason is grafted in Nature, which commands those things that are to bee done, and forbides those that are contrary. And all Lawes ought to have reference to the common good. And the Law-maker ought to have the like affection towards the people and Common-wealth, that the Father hath towards his owne children : But what likelihood hereof is there in any the beforementioned places ? but for them, not onely to excuse those fopperies, but also to garnish, adorne, and illustrate them with new Commentaries, and rather to babble out any thing, then suffer their dignity to bee impeached ; I pray you what grosse impudency is this, but I'lle sting no deeper.

If pride, avarice, ambition,
P 4 of

of bearing rule, and ignorance of learning drew them on to make such Decrees : if they themselves vary in opinions, nor will one be tyed to anothers Lawes, because endued with equality of power : pray thee, why doest thou macerate thy selfe in straightning those crooked and contrarizing Decrees. I omit that Ocean, or rather sinke, I meane that part of the papall Law, containing the sale of Benefices as they call them, and consecrated goods : for who is able to reckon up their deceits and collusions; nor they themselves that have beeне factors many yeares together in this kinde of traffick, do sufficiently understand and know all the tricks, when new ones are daily invented. But this argument requires both another time, and a book of purpose : now therefore let us returne to our purpose.

As

As Frederick the Emperour so also Lewis the IX. King of France invaded Syria and Ægypt with an army, who afterwards o dyed at the siege of p Tunis City, in the yeare of Grace, 1270.

In his raign William Bishop of Paris railed a question about Ecclesiastical Benefices : which cause being publickly discuss, his opinion took place that it was not lawfull for any man to hold more then one ; but it is sufficient to have spoken onely, and writ downe such decrees as those.

To Gregory, Innocent the IV. succeeded, upon whom, as it were by hereditary succession the Emperours displeasure fell. Whereupon calling a Councell at Lyons, he summons the Emperour, excommunicates him for not appearing, deprives him of his dignity, exhorting the Princes of Germany, to

P 5 choose

^o Of the
plague.
In Afri-
ca, where
formerly
(as some
say) Car-
thagene stood.

choose another, and this his decree (which amongst others is in private) as also certaine of the Emperours Epistles, to severall Kings are extant, wherin he demonstrates at large the Popes iniquity, and his owne innocency.

The Emperour was minded to goe to *Lyon*, and try his fortunes, but a new rebellion breaking forth throroughout *Italy*, turnes all his forces that way : where good successe failing him, he returning into *Puel*, began to languish, and at length d^ded. Some say he was poysoned, others, strangled by his Bastard son *Maurice*, who afterwards invaded *Italy*.

At that time lived the famous Lawyer *Azo*, after whom the whole stremme of writers followed ; who violating that sharpe and severe Edict of the Emperour q *Institutiones*

q Commanding his Code
only (into which as
abovesaid the whole
law was
contracted) to be
observed.

him, filled the world with an innumerable company of books from whence we must now seeke those points, which those Ancients handled most copiously, and learnedly.

For one man compiles anothers workes, so that there is no end or measure of writing : and all overflowes in contrary opinions, insomuch as the old mans saying may properly take place here ; who having asked three Lawyers their advise ; *You have done bravely*, saith he, *I am a great deale further to seeke then before*. I omit the quiddities which are dayly devised in abundance ; for the Comedians saying, falls right here, that craft starts one mischiefe in the necke of another. *Cicero* complaines, that many worthy ordinances were settled by Lawes, but those, for the most part were corrupted and depraved by Lawyers inventions.

ventions. What if hee were now living, and saw those Pyramides of books, and our moderne practise, and that sacred repository of the lawes, thus filthily polluted, and miserably contaminated? Howbeit, as God indeed hath within our memory, brought all other Arts to light againe, so hath he raised up many men, who being furnished with help of good learning, thinke those paines taken in this behalfe, not to be repented of, being to restore this subiect most beautifull, and altogether necessary for the society of mankinde; yea, this gift, even heavenly, drawne out and conveyed from the mid-fountaines of Philosophy, to its former splendor and equity; which their indeavours merit, not only publicke commendation, but also remuneration.

After his death, there was a vacancy

vacancy for almost 22. yeares; first one, then another being elected, who notwithstanding held not the sway of government in those troublesome times. In the meane time the Kingdome of Naples fell from the Emperour Fredericks house into the hands of the French, and afterwards Sicily also. For the Popes relied upon the French power, though soon after mo't cruell warres ensued about those Kingdomes betwixt the house of Arragon, and the house of Angiers in France, but that appertaines not to this place.

When the Commonwealth had floated in this state, as aforesaid, for so many years together, Rudolphus Habsburgh is created Emperour. He in the beginning of his raigne, appeased those commotions spread throughout Germany. And after some Diers ended, marches

A vacancy
in the Em-
pire for the
space of 22.
years after
Frederick
the II. his
death.

Rudolphus
Habsburgh
1273. an. I.
m. 9. l. 16.

marches out against Ottacar King of Bohemia, then in Rebellion, whom he inforced to conditions of peace, which he notwithstanding (by his wives instigation) not long after breakes, and marches the second time into Austria, is slain in battle, *Ladislans Cunus* King of Hungary, aided the Emperour *Rudolphus*.

At length a peace being concluded with the *Bohemians* by marriage, the Emperour gave *Austria*, which the King of *Bohemia* had held many yeares together, to *Albertus* his Sonne, and being hindered by divers businesses in *Germany*, went not downe into *Italy*, neither was hee inclined much that way howsoever: for it was reported of him that hee would sometimes merrily tell a tale of the Foxe that would not visit the Lyon, lying counterfeitly sicke in a certaine

*r Imit the
Emperours
daughter
was marri-
ed to *ven-
cilius*, King
of *Bohemia*,
Ottacarus
Son.*

certaine Denne, because hee was affrighted with the foot-steps of other beasts, of which none had returned: notwithstanding hee deputed a Governor in *Italy*, in manner of Vice-Emperour: and as it is written, confirmed the often mentioned Countrey of *Pla-
mme*, and the *Exarchie*, to the Church of *Rome*; when he saw very small commodity return to him from those parts: For the Emperours wearied with perpetuall dislention and variance with the Pope, became more remisse: neither would the Popes ever bee at quiet, till they had removed them forth of the Coasts of *Italy*: and therefore in a manner sheltering themselves under the wings of the *French* Kings, and fostering their factions by the Bishops of *Ger-
many*, at length effected their own wished desires.

But

But here by the way let us call to minde the interchangeable course of state, when as they (who were secure, had their being, and held their place and dignity by favour of the Emperours) were intriched by their goods and liberalies, both arrogated dominion over them, and also defrauded them of their patrimony. For they keepe to themselves, not only a good part of *Italy*, but have also strictly obliged the King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, to their party: which two Kings both pay them yearly tribute, and also are forbidden to undertake the imperiall dignity without their permission, and when they receive possession from them, amongst other clauses, that is one part of their oath.

That memorable Massacre of the French, throughout *Sicily*, hapned in *Rudolphus* the

the Emperours time. For they being in possession of that Countrey, where after souldiers fashion, playin gmany insolent and outragious prankes, were by secret conspiracy, after a signe given, all put to the sword, when the Bell rung to evening prayers. This Massacre is commonly called the *Sicilian Vespers*: which was committed upon *Easter* day, in the years 1282. *Rudolphus* upon a summe of money paid, infanchised and set charge-free many Cities in *Italy*, belonging to the Empire, as the *Bononiens*, *Florentines*, *Genowies*, *Lucans* and others.

After this assembling the Princes at *Frankeford*, he desired, but in vaine, to have his sonne *Albert* assigned his successour. *Rudolphus* dying, *Adolphus* of the house of *Nassau* succeeded, who not long after beganne to picke quarrels

The Sicilian Vespers,
1282.

Adolphus of
Nassau,
1292. 129.
m.s.d.7.

rels with *Albertus* Arch-Duke of *Austria*: and moreover offended the Princes of *Germany* by his demeanour, as the Archbishop of *Menz*, by whose help he was made Emperour, is deposed, and *Albertus* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, *Rudolphus* his Sonne, is elected: who uniting his Forces, having the Princes aide, makes forward toward *Adolphus*, when giving him batlle in the Bishopricke of *Spire*, *Adolphus* being grievously wounded by *Albertus*, was soon after slaine by the rest of the Soldiers.

After this victory, *Albertus* to confirm his owne title, lest any might report that his former election was unjust, desired to bee solemnie created Emperour, which done, Pope *Boniface* the VIII. reclaimed; denying to ratifie whia the rest of the Princes had done: but

Albertus
1298. m. 9.
m. 9. d. 5.

but within a while after, when *Philip* the Faire, King of *France*, and he fell into bitter dissention: he approved of *Albertus*, and spoke much in praise of his progenitours. At length *Albertus* was slaine by his owne kinsman, as he was marching into *Bohemia*. having all in readinesse, to intrude his sonne *Fredericke* into that Kingdome. This Pope *Boniface* added a sixth booke, to *Gregory* the IX. his decretall Epistles, which are contained in five Bookes. Amongst the rest, he made a decree, that it might be lawfull for the Pope to dispossesse himselfe of the Papacy; for it is written, that he himselfe by sinister meanes, perswaded *Celestine* the fift thereunto, whom hee succeeded.

After *Albertus*, *Henry* of that name the seventh of the house of *Luxemburgh*, is created

Henry VII.
1208. m. 4.
m. 9

ted Emperour. He having by marriage made his sonne King of Bohemia, goes downe into Italy; the estate whereof was at that time most miserable. For ever since Fredericke the II. his decease, about 57. years the Emperour neglected Italy, which caused the sundry dilacerations therof from them, by the great Nobles, especially by the Guelphs and Gibelines, which two factions have many retainers in those parts.

He therefore first of all constitutes governours over the Cities, and Free Burroughs throughout Lombardie, and swore the inhabitants to his subjection: then resting a while at Millaine, indeavouring, but all in vaine to reconcile the before mentioned factions: where when Turianus Governour of the City, had complotted to assaile him unawares: after discovery of the con-

s Two Noble familes in Suevia, which afterward removd into Italy.

conspiracy, and suppression of his adversaries, hee commits the government of the City to a Vicount. All the Cities in that Countrey yeilded into his power and protection, onely Brescia rebelled, the wals whereof, (having after a long siege taken it) hee demolisht. Then marching through Genua, and so striking over to Pisa, arrived at Rome, and was crowned by some of the Cardinals, because Pope Clement the V. having left the City, was removed into France, and kept his Court at Avignon

When the Cardinals required the oath of him, which they said was to be given to the Pope, he refused it, and would not have any such kinde of oath, to be thereby bound to the Pope: upon notice hereof, the Pope to enlarge his owne power, expounded that generall forme of the oath at large

large, and annexed it to the rest of his decrees now extant. For he himselfe also preferred many laws, which retaine their name from him, and are called the *Clementines*.

Now also those Knights called the *Templars*, being very puissant, were by the same violence put to death, and made away in divers places. *Philip the Faire*, King of *France* by the Popes permission, seized upon a great part of their Revenues. Soon after, the name and memory of them was condemned : and by the *French nationall Synod*, at *Vienna*, their lands were given to those, called the Knights of the *Rhodes*. At this time also the University of *Orleans* was founded by King *Philip*, and Pope *Clement*s authority. After the Emperour, *Henry*s decease and buriall at *Pisa*, being poysoned as it was strongly suspe-

The
Knights of
the Tem-
ples opprest
about 1408

He was
poysoned
by a Monk
with a cup
of wine in
the Com-
munion.

spected : there followed most bitter contentions about the election, for *Fredericke Arch-Duke of Austria*, the Emperor *Alberts Sonne*, and *Lewis Duke of Bavaria*, were competitors for the Empire. The Archbishop of *Mentz* crowned *Lewis* at *Aix* : and the Archbishop of *Cellen*, *Fredericke* at *Bena* : and Pope *John the XXIII.* proclaimed them both Emperours, but of the two, was more inclined to *Fredericke*, which proclamation increased the flame of discord, Forces being mustered upon both sides, a sharpe battell was iought at *Eslne*, a Towne in *Suevia*, but in a manner with equall fortune : and soone after, another in *Bavaria* with stronger forces, in which the Arch-Duke *Fredericke* was taken prisoner, losing a good part of his Army, afterwards hee was set at liberty, and re-

Lewis 1314
an. 32. m. 11
d. 24.

Fredericke
of Austria
opposeth
him, and is
elected
Emperor
also.

Fredericke
the other
Emperor
taken pri-
soner, 1323

turning home, dyed within a few years after.

Lewis the Emperour having thus compast the Empire, marches downe into *Italy*, in despite of the Pope, constitutes Governours over all the Cities and Free-burroughs, and is crowned at *Millaine* by the Archbishop there; from whence (having sent his Ambassadors to the Pope at *Avignon*, againe, and againe, about his soleme Inauguration, and there failing) he goes to *Rome* after he had settled the affaires of *Millaine*. At *Rome* he was entertained with exceeding great joy, and crowned by one or two of the Cardinals: but the Pope ingeminating his excommunication, he, by the advise of his Nobles, creates another Pope, and after this fashion continued these most deadly flames of hatred betwixt them, not without most scan-

scandalous criminations cast forth on both sides.

The French Annall-writters report that *Charles* the Faire, King *Philipps Sonne*, was the first that granted Pope *John* tenth of Ecclesiasticall goods in *France*, and shared the prey betwixt themselves, but the Popes chiefe aime in procuring this, was to furnish himselfe with money against the Emperour.

After the Emperour was returned into *Germany*, the Pope dyes, and his successor *Benedict* the XII. both excommunicated and deprived him of his dignity. Whereupon the Emperour convencing the Princes at *Frankeford* in a soleme Speech complaines of the Popes injuries, explaines the reasons of his allegiance, produces and declares the ancient Lawes of the Empire: with all shewing, that the Bi-

Q

Bishop of *Rome* had nothing to doe with the Commonwealth of the Empire : For he, who is elected by the Princes consent, is truely Emperour, without any assent, consent, or consecration from the Pope, all that being but a ceremonie, which by little and little crept up, and now is growne too high, to the great dishonour and indamagement of the Empire.

After this, Pope *Benedict* dying, *Clement* the VI. succeeded, one farre more violent then any before him : who in vehement manner propounded certaine ignomious conditions, upon refusall whereof, hee grew a great deale more furious, sharply admonishing the Princes to choose another Emperour, within a certaine time by him limited, which if they would not doe, hee would take care that

that the Church should not want a Patron and Advocate any longer. Whilst the Common-wealth was thus tossed, the Emperour *Lewis* departed this life, and *Charles* King *John* his son, *Henry* the VII. his Nephew was elected King of *Bohemia*.

A little before this, began the occasion of that cruell war betwixt the *French* and *English*. When *Charles* the Faire King of *France*, dying without issue male, which was in the yeare 1327. *Edward* King of *England*, of that name the third, being Sonne to *Isabel*, King *Charles* his Sister, challenged the Kingdome as due to him ; but the estates of *France*, which are called the *Peeres*, set the Crowne upon *Philip of Valois*, chosen german to the deceased King *Charles*, excluding not onely King *Edward* the Sisters Son, but also

King *Charles* his posthume daughter ; alleging that the inheritance of that Kingdome did in no wise appertaine to daughters : hereupon ensued that bloody warre scarce yet quenced.

The beginning of the Emperour *Charles* the IV. his raigne was troublesome, and the imperiall dignity was offered to *Edward* the third King of *England*: but he as it was reported refused it, being hindred by the French wars.

After the quenching of sundry combustions in Germany, the Emperour *Charles* goes downe into Italy, and by consent of Pope *Innocent* the VI. then being in *France*, is crowned *Rome*, by some Cardinals, upon condition not to stay any longer, either at *Rome* or in *Italy*. He returns to *Milaine*, and granted the office of perpetuall Vice-Emperour

Charles the
IV. 1349.
an. 32. m. 7.
d. 14.

rour for *Lombardy*, to the house of the *Viscounts*, who then bore great sway in *Milaine*; in respect of which honour, they gave him an huge masse of money, and not they onely, but others also upon whom hee had bestowed any thing : which act much extenuated the Emperours authority in that Country.

After his returne out of *Italy*, hee summoned a Diet of Princes, and there preferred the Decree of the Empire called the *Golden bull*: lastly, hee assignes his Son *Weccslas* his successor in the Empire: which, as it is written, he procured with great difficulty, though with large rewards : and not long after dyed.

In his raigne, *John* King of *France*, *Philip* of *Volois* his Son, together with his youngest sonne *Philip*, afterwards Duke of *Burgundie*, Siznamed

Containing the laws and rites to be observed in the election of the Emperor, as also the dignity and office of each Elector, and other Princes and Nobles.

the Stout, or the Bold; was in pitcht field, neare Poictiers taken prisoner by the English, who were then in possession of a good part of Aquitaine, and the City of Burdeaux. Many of the prime Nobility were slaine in the battell. The Annuall writers record, that the English were not above 7000, when the French made against them with many forces, about 60000 strong. This was in the yeare 1356. the XII. of the Kalands of October. The King was carried prisoner into England, and dyed the seventh year after.

Venceslaus
1376. an. 2.
m. 5. d. 28.

Venceslaus being (as Historie speaks of him) both by nature and course of life, very vicious, quite neglected the Common wealth. Hee for a summe of money, created *John Galeas*, of the house of the Viscounts, (a man both covetous and cruell) Duke of *Milaine*

Liane and Lombardy.

In his raigne, *Jagello* Duke of Lithuania or Luten, was after King Lewis his death, created King of Polonia, by consent of the Nobles: This King was great Grand-father to *Sigismund*, the moderne King there, and was the first that received Baptisme, changing his name to *Wladislaus*.

Sigismund King of Hungary was overthowne in battell at Nicopolis by Bajazet Emperour of the Turkes, the third of the kalends of Octob. Charles the VI. King of France, sent a goodly troope of horse for ayde into Hungarie under conduct of *John*, sonne of Philip the bold Duke of Burgundy, which *John* was taken in that battell, and carried prisoner to the Turke, where he stood at the next doore to death, but yet escaped, which as (the French writers relate) happened

ned thus: There was a certain Phisiognomer (one of that packe that professe to know the dispositions and natures of men, by their body, eyes, countenance and face) familiar with *B. jizet*; who viewing the prisoner, willed and perswaded the Emperour to dismiss him in safety. For he should be the man, that after his return home, should kindle a most violent combustion, which should set a good part, either of *Europe*, or of the Christian world on fire. Upon this perswasion, the Turkes dismisses him, and the rest of the Nobility, that were prisoners after they had paid 20000. crownes for their ransome.

After his return into *France*, hee beganne to quarrell with *Lewis Duke of Orleans*, the Kings brother. For he by reason of the Kings sicknesse, which was in a manner desparate

rate, desire to governe the Common-wealth, being nearer of kinred to the King, but the Duke of *Burgundie*, for that hee was Cousen-german to the King, and elder then the other, challenged the government) his father *Philip* being dead) rather to belong to him. This sore every day more and more festered, at length the Duke of *Orleans* was murthered in *Paris* in the night time as hee was going home from supper. The murtherers were sent privately by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was so far from denying the fact, that he maintained it. This was in the year 1407. the ninth of the kalends of December.

The XII. yeere following, the Duke of *Burgundy* coming to a place appointed, about a pacification in this cause, was intrapped by treachery, and murthered by cer-

taine of the Duke of Orleans his friends that have sworn his death: *Charles the Dolphin*, the Kings Son, who was judge in that controversie being present at the fact.

This is the head-spring of the warre betwixt those two houses, which hath so often broke forth ever since that time till within our memory.

*Robert
1400.11.9.
m.8 d.22.*

Wenceslaus, by reason of his negligence growne into contempt: the Princes deprive him of the governement, and elect *Robert Duke of Bavaria*, Count *Palatine*. Hee presently applied himselfe about reformation of *Wenceslaus* his mis-government: and would not ratifie the grant made by him to *John Galeas*, but contrived a new how to reduce *Lombardy* in the Imperiall dominions: for which and other such like causes, marching downe into *Italy*, the said *Galeas* hindered

dered and repelled him. The State of *Italy*, was in those times very troublesome, chiefly by the Emperour *Charles* and *Wenceslaus* their default being too indulgent over that Nation: for over and besides *Galeas* lately made Duke of *Millaine*: the *Venetians*, *Florentines*, and *Genowaines*, made war upon their neighbours: and all right was swayed by the sword and violence. Furthermore by reason of the Popes continuall absence, nothing but factions, and those dangerous ones twarmed at *Rome*.

Then also *Galeas* Duke of *Millaine* made warre upon the *Florentines*, who to work their owne revenge, solicited the Emperour by large proffers to march downe againe into *Italy*; but when the Emperour was come to *Padua*, Hee (at request of the *Venetians*, who likewise hated *Galeas*, and with-

withall perceiving that their provision was not answerable to their great promises) retires into Germany, casting of all care of Italy, whose estate afterwards grew more weake by its own civill broyles.

To the Emperour Robert, Sigismond the Emperour, Wenceslaus his brother, King of Hungarie succeeds; at thistime there were three Popes, John the XXIII. Gregory the XII. and Benedict the XIII. insomuch as by their factions, almost all the Provinces of Europe were at oddes. For there was not one publick Councell at any time since Innocent the III. as their booke testisie, being 200 yeares, and the state of the Clergie was most corrupt, a kinde of bottomlesse sincke of vices and maladies, having made an inundation, which in a manner scorned to be stopped, for Boniface the VIII.

Sigismund
1411. an. 26
m.s.

VIII. was Pope in the interim, who tooke upon him both the Papall and Imperiall authority. Then the next after him, Clement the fifth of Bardeaux, at Philip the Faire, the French Kings request, (forsaking Rome) removed his Court into France: and after his death the Cardinals falling into sharp dissensions amongst themselves, made a vacancy for some yeares; but at length John the XXII. of Aquitaine, was created Pope at Lyons. The fift Pope after him, which was Gregory the eleventh (when the Popes had kept their Court in France, then for 71. yeares together) returnes to Rome: but after his death Urbane the sixth, a Neapolitan, and Clement the sixth a Savoyan, contended for the Papacy. The first whereof upheld himselfe by the Italian party, and lived at Rome, the other

other by the *French*, and lived of *Avignon*. After these two were dead, the other there before mentioned, were by several factions chosen in their places, the Papall Monster having then three heads.

At what time many worthy men, both *Italians* and *French*, deplored the State of the Churchs inveighing bitterly enongh against the corruptions and vices of those times, as far as they could see in those daies of darkenesse. Amongst the rest, *Petrarch* was one, who when the Pope and Cardinals lay at *Avignon*, called that City the Whore of *Babylon*.

Whereupon to determine that Controversie, a Councell was assembled at *Constance* in *Germany*, by order wherof those three were deposed, and *Martin* the fifth elected. At this Councell *John Hus* and *Hierome of Prague* were burnt for

for heresie though they came thither under safe conduct from the Emperour *Sigismund*: the Emperour is much commended, for that He, to benefit the Common-wealth, went almost to all the Kings in Christendome, to exhort them to have a care of the Common good.

After the affaires were settled in *Germany*, he goes down into *Italy*, at what time the *Venetians* and *Florentines* were up in Armes both by sea and land, against *Philip Maria*, *John Galeas* his son, Duke of *Millaine*, and so forward to *Rome*, being there consecrated by *Eugenius* the fourth, and returned by *Basil*, where then there was another Councell held.

Albertus Arch-Duke of *Austria*, King of *Hungary*, and *Bohemie* was his successor: whom the civill warres at home, and forraigne abroad held

Albertus II
1437. 11. 1.
149. 1. 27.

held backe from *Italy*.

About this time those wits were roused up againe which beganne to polish the liberall sciences, language, and good letters, the *Italians* indeed gave the onset, who were furthered by helpe of the *Grecians*, and then after followed the *Germanes*, *French*, and other Nations : and further when the invencion of n Printing came to light, so immense was the profit thereof, that it is incredible what a happy and joyfull progresse ensued. For now this course of study having beene constantly continued ever since that time ; It is advanced so high, that this our age may enter into comparison with the most learned ages in time past, and in this regard is exceede above all the rest, in that it hath pleased God to illuminate this knowledge of the best Attes and Language with the true know-

n Printing
was invented in G-
many in the
year 1440.
So Pollidor
Vngit, and
others affirme.

knowledge of Him : whereas those Ancients, furnished only with the helpe of Learning, though men most eloquent yet they were plunged in depth of darkenesse, and searcht in vaine after that quintessence of goodnesse whereof they writ so much.

To *Albertus*, *Fredericke* the III Archduke of *Austria* succeeded, he passed quietly to *Rome*, and received consecration from Pope *Nicholas* the V. So returning home without drawing a sword in *Italy*. In the fourth yeare of his raigne, *Wladislaus*, *Wladislaus* his Sonne, King of *Polonia* and *Hungary*, having by Pope *Eugenius* the III. his instigation broke the truce, was overthrown in battell, and slaine in *Verna*, or *Dionysopolis*, the XI. of November, by *Amurath* the II. Emperour of the Turkes. The IX. yeare of this, *Mahomet*,

Fredericke
III. 1440.
an. 53. m. 7.
d. 19.

Amu-

Constanti-
nople taken
by Amurath the II.
1453. The
Turkish army at the
siege ther-
of consisted
of 400000
men.

* From
1453 when
it was ta-
ken, till
1556 when
Seldavrit
this booke.

Maximilian
1493. an. 25
m. 4. d. 25.
The Moores
chased out
Granado
in Spain.
1487.

Charles the
V. 1519.
an. 38 m. 6.
d. 27.

* Atch-
duke of Au-
stria.

*Amurath sonne tooke the Ci-
ty of Constantinople by force of
Armes, which his successors
have now held this * 103.
yeares, keeping the Imperiall
Court there, Casimer Ladislaus
his brother succeeded him in
the Kingdome of Polonia: and
Ladislaus, the Emperor Albert
the II. his posthume sonne, in
Hungary.*

To Fredericke the Emperor
his son Maximilian succeeded.
A little before the death of
this Emperour Fredericke, Fer-
dinando King of Spaine, chasing
out the Moores, annexed Besi-
c. i. commonly called the King-
dome of Granado to his owne
Crown.

Maximilian (as hee did ma-
ny more) made war also upon
the Venetians. Him the most
puissant Emperour, Charles (be-
ing his Grandchild by his son
* Philip) succeeded, who now
swayes the Scepter.

Thus

Thus out of that which wee
have mentioned, it clearly ap-
peares after what manner the
Romane Empire, then which,
none ever was or will be more
potent, is now in a manner
crusht in pieces. For through-
out *Asia* we have not so much
as a foot, or a nayles breadth, as
the Proverbe is. The Turkes,
Scythians, and other enemies
of our Religion, hold all there.
We have lost all *Africa*, but
what hath been recovered of
late yeares by *Charles* the fift,
when hee won *Tunis* from
Ænobarbe the Turkish Liev-
tenant, attchieving a glorious
victory, and made the King
their tributary to him: as al-
so the fifteenth year following,
besiged and took the Town of
Africk.

*Portugale, Spaine, France,
Britaine, Denmarke, Sirmatia,
Pannonia, Illyricum, all Greece,
with the adjacent Countries
are*

are borne away : as also the Islands of *Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorique, and Minorique, and Savoy.*, which Provinces have their peculiar Lords, who hold full power in all matters, and are not at a peny charge about any affaires of the Empire.

Now let us look upon Italy the old, ancient, and first patrimony of the Romane Empire : but wherein doth it participate with us ? The Kings of *Spaine*, by ancient succession hold *Calabria, Apulia, Campania, and Naples*. The Popes keepe in their hands the City of *Rome*, formerly the Emperours Palace and Court Imperiall, together with *Marcade Ancona, Romandola, and part of Tafane*, who are so far from acknowledging subjection to the Emperour, that they hold the Emperours and their Deputies to bee bound to them.

Lib.

them. Those Cities there of any strength, either hath their proper Lord, or else are swayed by factions, as having nothing at all to doe with us. Now for the *Venetians*, what a company hold they, not only of goodly Cities, and Free-burroughs, but also Provinces : they themselves in the interim, being an absolute free-state, and quite seperated from the Romane Empire. As for *Insubria*, commonly called *Lombardy*, that indeed belongs somewhat nearer to us, but it totters too, neither receive we any certaine profit from thence. For after that our Emperours had, as abovesaid, first constituted Viscounts there, as they call them, and afterwards Dukes, how miserably was it rent to pieces, and ever since that time how little did it benefit us ? For our Em-

Emperors neglecting it in time of the warres there, the house of the *Sforzia's* dispossessing the *Viscounts*, seized upon it, whom afterwards *Lewis* the XII. and *Francis* the I King of *France*, excluded ; the latter whereof held it for six yeares, till the Emperour *Charles* the fifth recovered it.

Thus you see, no revenues come from any part of *Italy*, for they never repaire to our Diets, not contribute anything at all to any publicke use or necessity, but what they doe voluntarily, or in favour to the Emperour : onely *Germany* remaines, which alwaies repugned the *Romane Empire*, scarce ever free from rebellion, as before appeares, till at length it was gathered together by the Emperour *Charles* the Great, and reduced into one body : after which time, when the power of electing the Emperours

perours was committed to the seven electors, as we have formerly shewed. It became the Emperours Court and Mansio[n] place. And hereto wee must consider, with what difficulty this little diminitive body of the Empire congealed in *Germany*, could incorporat himself : for when were we ever free from jarres and ci-vill broyles ? So now whatsoe-ver goes under the names of the Empire, is included with the bounds of *Germany*, for all foraigne places, and those without the compasse thereof are fallen away. Howbeit we see there are many, even within those small compactt limits, that flie backe, and as much as they can, withdraw themselves and their countries forth of the jurisdiction of the Empire. I passe over in silence those neighbouring Kings, and other Princes, that day by day catch

catch and snatch away as much as they can from this feeble and saplesse little body which scarce cleaves to the bones : striving to bring that [into their owne dominions, which belonged to the Commonwealth.

But to come to an end in some time, let us lend our attention to *Daniels prophesie*, concerning all that is spoken: we have treated of the Image that *Nabuchodonozor* saw in his dreame, whereto we will returne againe ; but in the interim, take a view of some other places. In the VII.chap, he describes the four beasts, which in a dreame he saw coming out of the Sea : A Lyon, a Bear, a Leopard, and the fourth and last he sayes, was terrible and dreadfull to behold. The Lyon signifies the Kingdome of *Affyria*, the two wings which hee had, are as it were the two mem-

members of the Empire *Babylon* and *Affyria*. By the Beare is understood the Kingdome of *Persia*; by which, *Babylon* was conquered: the three ribs which he sayes were in his mouth betwixt his teeth, are the three chiese Kings of that Monarchy, *Cyrus*, *Darius* and *Artaxerxes*, who were more famous then the rest, and eat much flesh as he speaks, that is, brought many nations into their subjection.

The Leopard is *Alexander the Great*, or the Greek Empire; his four wings and heads are the foure Kingdomes which rise out of the Monarchy after *Alexanders* death. The fourth and last beast is the *Roman Empire*, the tenne hornes are his members, or provinces, such as were *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Asia*, *Greece*, *Africke*, *Spaine*, *Gallia*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Brittaine* : for all those R they

they held.

Now a certaine little horne grew up, and shot forth amongst the tenne hornes; which pluckt away three hornes from those ten. This notifies the Kingdome of *Mahomet* or the Turke, which from a small beginning, budging forth of the *Romane Monarchy*, seized upon three of the chiefeſt parts thereof, *Ægypt*, *Asia*, and *Greece*. Further this little horne hath eyes, and was reproachfull against God; For *Mahoment* vented a new kinde of doctrine, which was well liked of by his followers, as carrying ſome ſhew of wiſe-dome in it. Those are the eies, but indeed hee blaſphemeth God. For hee abolishes the Bookes of the Prophets, and Apostles, and acknowledges no benefit by Christ, but reproachfully railes againſt all doctrine concerning Christ. Fur-

Further that little horne, faſhioneth, ſhall make warre with the Saints, and ſore affliet them, till the Ancient of dayes ſhall come to judgement, who hath neither beginning nor end: whereby it dearely appeares, that within the time of this Empire, the tearme of this world ſhall have an end, and ſhall never be againe: but after the diſſolution of all earthly principalities, then ſhall follow that perpetual Kingdome, whereof Christ ſhall be Prince and Head.

In his eight Chapter the Prophet *Daniel* describes the Ramme and the Goat, which the Angell afterwards plaine-ly interprets, ſaying, the Ram with two hornes betokens the Kings of the *Medes* and *Persians*: and the Goat the Greeke Empire, and the great horne in his fore head, the firſt King of that Empire: and that four

R 2 hornes

hornes succeeded after that horne was broken : it signifies saith he, that four kingdomes shall rise out of that Empire, but not to bee compared to that first King for strength and puissance.

Here we may see how properly, and infallibly the Prophet *Daniel* portraies *Alexander the Great*, two hundred yeares and more before his raigne. For it shall so fall out, saith hee, that the Goat shall not touch the earth : that is, he should runne over his warres with exceeding celerity, and no man should be able to deliver the Ram out of his hand : for *Alexander* raigned only twelve yeares, in which little inch of time he almost subdued all *Asia* as we have above shewed. And though the *Medes* and *Persians* were of incredible strength, yet in three set battels *Darius* was overthrowne, and lost

lost his life and his Empire both at once.

Many write, that when *Alexander* came to *Jerusalem*, the High-Priest read that place of *Daniel* to him, which exceedingly rejoiced him.

Againe, that another horn should rise from amongst those four horns, at first but small, but afterwards very powersfull, which should grievously oppresse the Sanctuary : hereby saith he, he foretels those most bitter persecutions which the *Jewes* should suffer under *Alexander the Great* his successors, the Kings of *Egypt* and *Syria*, betwixt whom the Countrey of *Israelyes*; for the *Jewes* have felt that horne which rose out of the fouse hornes, in *Antiochus Epiphanes* King of *Syria*, that most cruell destroyer.

Hither also wee must apply the eleventh Chapter, where-

in he speakes againe of *Alexander the Great*, and so copiously and properly, that it may rather seeme a History then a Prophesie.

But now again let us return to *Nabuchodonozor's Image*, whereof, upon occasion wee spoke in our first booke ; asfor the interpretation thereof, concerning the three first Monarchies, I will not repeat it, because it is both perspicuous, as also made good by the times themselves, onely we will speake something of the fourth, because it both properly appertaines unto us who live in it, and is more exactly described by *Daniel* : It shall bee of Iron, saith hee, which shall breake in pieces, and bring all the rest of the Monarchies in subjection to it: ther needs not many words in explanation hereof; for the matter it selfe speaks, and it manifestly appeares

peares out of the History of those Monarchs which we have reckoned up.

But the Images feet, and the toes of the feet, are part of iron; part of potters clay. As the foot of a mans body is divided into toes, so the *Roman Empire*, after it hath for a while continued strong, being supported by iron legges, and incircled the whole world in its circumference, shall fall into toes, and that massie body shall be dissolved. This also is plainly effected, and needs no explication ; for at this day, what is more divided then the body of that most spacious Empire? And though the case thus stand, yet because the sole of the foot is of iron, the foundation shall remaine, and shall never be extinguished, but the reliques, title, and dignity thereof, shall endure till Christ at his comming shall set

R 4 a period

a period to all humatic things, but it is clear as noon day, and beyond all doubt, that it is now at the lowest ebbe.

That goodly tree is fallen, but the roote sticks fast, and remaines yet, not having any sappe, and therefore unable to grow up, and increase againe: but quite dead and withered, yet no force of man shall bee able utterly to extirpate this roote, and foot-soale of iron nature; but it shall sticke fast grounded in the earth, till the whole world shall be destroyed. Hereof alio wee have had experience, for many have often attempted the subversion of this small and slender parcell of the Empire, as the Pope of *Rome*, and lastly the Turkes, who, though they have done great matters, and it may bee, promise greater to themselves, yet they shall not make up such a massie body, as may hold comparison

parison with the puissance of the *Romanes*: neither shall they subvert this seed-plot of the Empire, which remains, though it be both dry and withered: nor can any fift Monarchy be raised.

Though *Germany* only hath the title and possession of the Empire, yet if it would joyne hearts and hands, it might easily expell all forraigne forces, as may be proved by many Arguments.

The Turkes of late yeares have runne in very farre upon us, and after the winning of a *Bosphorus*, or *Bogazen* in *Thrace*, raged up and downe farre and wide in *Europe*, whose territories are now directly bordering upon *Germany*, which seemes exposed to the greatest danger, as also *Italy*, by reason of the nearenesse. But if we looke a little nearer into *Daniel*, it is to bee

The
streight
wherupon
Constanti-
nople stanis
in that part
dividing
Europe and
Asia, being
not above
7 miles
broad.

hoped that their power and greatness is now at its full height. For Daniel gives them onely three hornes, as wee have before recited, which they now have, being first of all mad Lords of all *Asia*, then of *Greece* and *Egypt*. Under the name of *Greece*, may bee comprehended all those countries almost as farre as *Sclavonia* or *Wendenland*. And though at this present they are in possession of a good part of *Hungarie*, and be it granted that so it may fall out, as they may infect *Germany*, or other adjacent Countries : yet because their dominions must be confined to certaine bounds, and must not extend to comparison with the *Romane* potencie, as we have formerly shewed: it is credible that those provinces shall not fall into their subjection, as those three are at this day, *Greece*, *Egypt*, and

and *Asia*.

They shall make warre with the Saints, and rage with extremity of cruelty, against the Professors of the name of Christ, and this their fury shall endure till the end of the world, as Daniel clearly testifies. And this is the maine cause of his Prophesie, that wee being hereby admonished and ascertained of the calamities and miseries of the last daies, should not be dejected in minde, but look for a freedome by the coming of Christ our Saviour, who will presently, as hee himselfe speakes, take off these afflictions, and transport his servants into a firme and peaceable station, and wipe all teares from their eyes.

Certaine places in Daniel doe properly appertaine to the *Jewes*, wherein their deliverance from captivity is foretold, and likewise the certaine time

Dan. 9.

time (which is there set down and expressed) of the comming of the *Messias* promised to the Fathers. The rest of the Prophesies belong to the worlds last age of all, and to those that shall then live : when also that little horne, *Mahomets* posterity shall make war with the Saints : *And when that man of Sin and Wickedness shall be revealed and disclosed, who sits in the Temple of God, vaunting himself as though hee were God :* For Daniel also presignified his tyrannies, as Paul in his Epistles expressly interprets.

2 Thes. 2

Satan, whom Christ himself calls the Prince of this world who at all times else, but especially in the last age of this fading world shall rage most of all, letting loose the raines of all his wrath and fury, and shall stir up enemies against Christ, who shall not onely tyrannize by

by force of Armes, but also by false doctrine seduce men into deceit and error, insomuch that the very elect shall scarce escape their snares, *Mat. 24.*

Surely this is the very time which Daniel in his twelfth chapter points at : being so full fraught with affliction and calamity as never was before, or ever shall be hereafter. For he promises us no joy, but denounced most cruell persecutions, when he sayes that those calamities which hee speakes of shall indure till the scattering of the power of the holy people be accomplished.

Therefore Gods servants shall be persecuted all the world over, and the Godly shall be afflicted in divers places till the end of the world, which testimony of the Prophet, or rather of the Angell, bereaves us of all hope of reconcili-

Dan. 12. 7.

conciliation and aggregation. For he speakes of a perpetuall scattering, and dissipation; and after that dissentions have arisen about doctrine and Religion, then at length he mentions the end, when Christ himselfe shall appear.

But to comfort, cheer up and sustaine those that shall then live, presently after those miseries, he places the resurrection of the dead, which that we may find to our joy and comfort, we ought with fervent prayers to believeth God. And Christ himselfe warants us for the credence we ought to give to Daniel, who in his Sermon rehearses a place taken out from them, and commends it to his auditors.

Thus therefore, these our times being the most miserable, we ought considerately to ponderate and diligently looke into his Prophet, who preaches to us

Mat. 24.
Mat. 13.

us now, acting the last scene upon this world's stage: that we may fortifie our selves both in time of these present afflictions, as also against all imminent storms and tempests, with true and assured consolation, as with a certaine rampire and bulwork.

Dan. 12. 7.

The

The names of those Kings of Assyria from Ascalades to Sardanapalus which Herodotus mentions in the beginning of his first book, but names them not.

Amyntas.

Belosbus.

Bellopares.

Lamprides.

Sozares.

Lamparus.

Pangia.

Sosarmus.

Mit.

Mitricus.

Tantannes.

Tentens.

Timans.

Derlius.

Eutelus.

Eaosthenes.

Pirithidias.

Ofrateus.

Ofragineus.

Acratzapes.

FINIS: